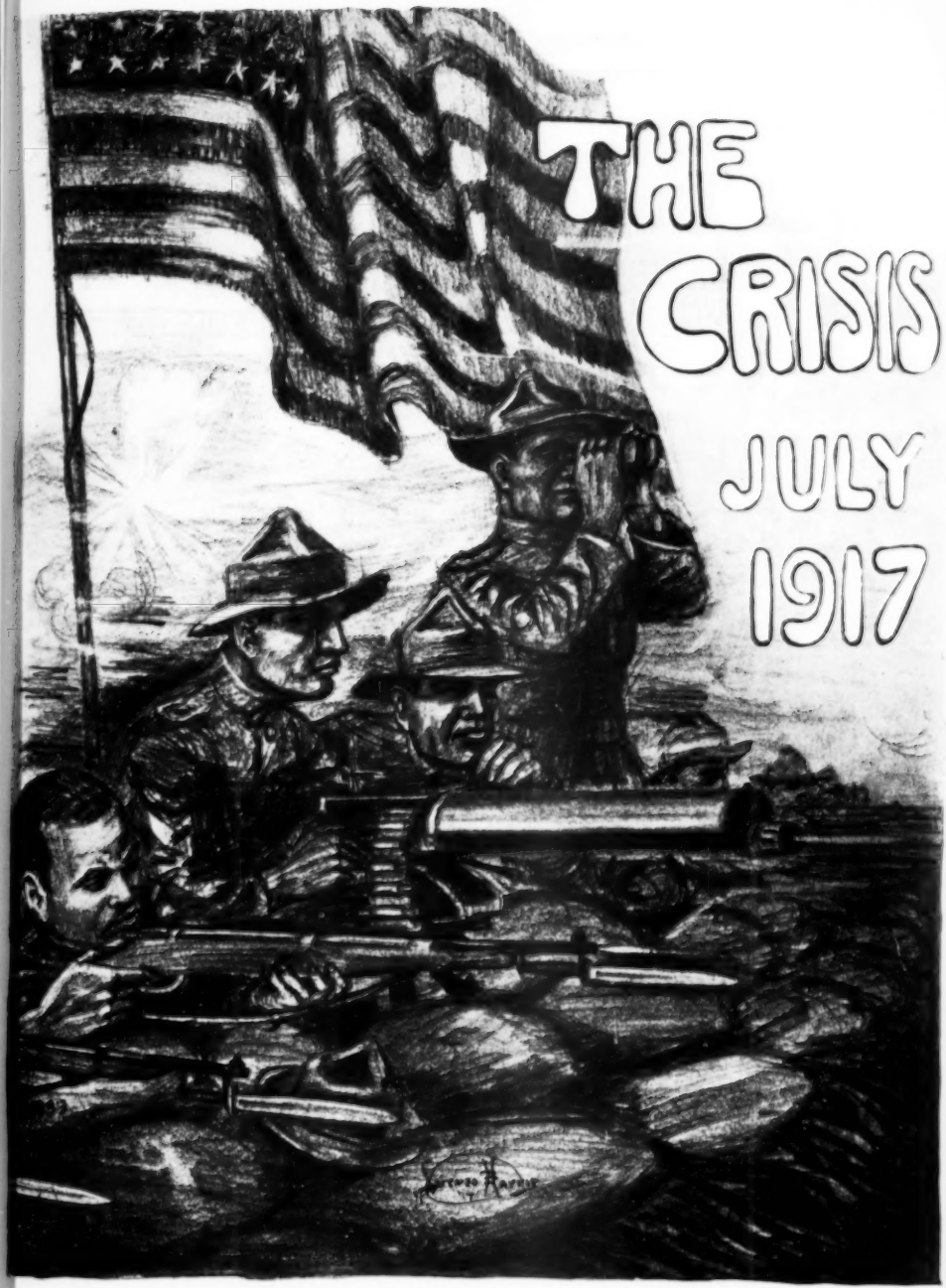

THE CRISIS

JULY 1917

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER

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Educational Institutions continued on page 147.

THE CRISIS

Vol. 14—No. 3 JULY, 1917 Whole No. 81

Editorial

THE WORLD LAST MONTH.

DEMOCRACY cannot keep up appearances. It is frank and ragged and human just as Russia is to-day, just as Ireland will be to-morrow when by constitutional convention representing all classes, even the Sinn-Feiners, she achieves in travail of soul some measure of self-government. Let us rejoice with Russia and Ireland and even more with 6,000,000 English women about to be enfranchised, while 8,000,000 American Negroes remain disfranchised. We must help in the war and how can we better do our bit than by subscribing to the "Colored American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans." Over a half million of our fellows are fighting for France. We may help their families by forwarding subscriptions to Dr. F. E. May, the French consul at Atlanta, Ga. We may help the families of our own soldiers who will soon go to war by promoting the "Emergency Circle for Negro War Relief." This has been founded by Mrs. Emilie Hapgood, who produced the remarkable cycle of Negro plays on Broadway recently. Information may be had at 12 West Twelfth Street, New York City. Let us not be slackers.

THE BEST SUMMER.

THE CRISIS would like to know how its readers have spent their best summers. We, therefore, offer four cash prizes of five, three, two dollars and one dollar for essays on the "Best Summer I Ever Spent."

These essays must be written by colored persons, must not exceed two hundred words in length, and must be a record of actual experience. They must reach this office on or before July 8, 1917.

FORWARD.

HAVE you seen the castles of Cincinnati, terraced in light to the sky across the dull gold of the Ohio? I watched them as I flew through Kentucky to see Fisk again after many years and to hear there the story of how, after the fire burned, the white and black city came together and actually worked in the same office to the astonishment of all mankind and to the establishment of Bethany Social Center.

Fisk was Fisk as it ever is, old and quiet behind its walls and rising trees and with its mass of students filled with enthusiasm and the vision of high emprise.

Then I rode back to Louisville to see the beautiful Pythian Hall and to hear Cotter's little folks telling of stories and the teachers gathered from all the state.

Back now to the terraced light of Cincinnati where Hotel Gordon speaks of the marvelous housing experiment of Schmidlap and where the first successful Negro co-operative store is blossoming under his hand.

Then away to the North to the city of furniture, Grand Rapids, where the press was a bit alarmed at having the audience told "how misused the black man is in this country and how the white races have messed up the world."

Yet all through this journeying the thing that stood out was the forward

march of the colored people—homes like Meyzeek's, Porter's, and Vaughn's; businesses like Johnson's and Bryant's; schools like Fisk and Meharry; librarians like Blue; and musicians: Helen Hagan, Osiris-eyed; the busy little hands of Mildred Bryant; and the beautiful winding paths of Schmidlapville—all this was a striking story of our forward march.

JUSTICE.

A GENTLEMAN, unnamed, but with a card that assured us that he represented the Department of Justice at Washington, has called upon THE CRISIS. He said he was looking for "two German girls" said to be employed here, and he incidentally read us a lecture on loyalty and told us that the visit was "confidential."

We do not know what this gentleman really represents and we do not particularly care, but we do remember with some misgivings that it was the U. S. Department of Justice which discovered that Negroes were migrating from the South in order to vote against Woodrow Wilson in the late election. It was this same Department of Justice which discovered German plots among Negroes of the South, raising a furor which was promptly drowned out by loud reassurances from the white South itself. We also remember with still graver misapprehension that it is this same Department of "Justice" that is unable to find upon the map of the United States certain places called Waco and Memphis, and that it is presumably more interested in Home Rule in Ireland than it is in lynching and disfranchisement in the United States.

PROMOTING RACE PREJUDICE.

RACE prejudice is not so much a matter of startling deeds as of petty insinuations. The New York Community Chorus, for instance, has sent broadcast a statement which says that "the chorus has sung every week since its organization, June 9, 1916, and has invited everybody freely to sing with it,"—to which the editor of THE CRISIS was forced to reply that the colored people of New York had not been invited nor, indeed, allowed to sing with this chorus.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt showed his trophies to the Oyster Bay Home Guard recently. Among them were some gifts from the Kaiser. Said Mr. Roosevelt: "I got them when he was a white man." To which Mrs. H. M. Godfrey replies in the New York *Times* that none of the rough-riders "would have ever lived to tell the tale but for the colored 9th and 10th cavalry regiments," who were *not* "white men."

The *Official Bulletin*, published by George Creel for the government, cannot forget the usual slur when it suggests as a commencement day subject: "The Character of the Negro as a Soldier *When Well Led.*"

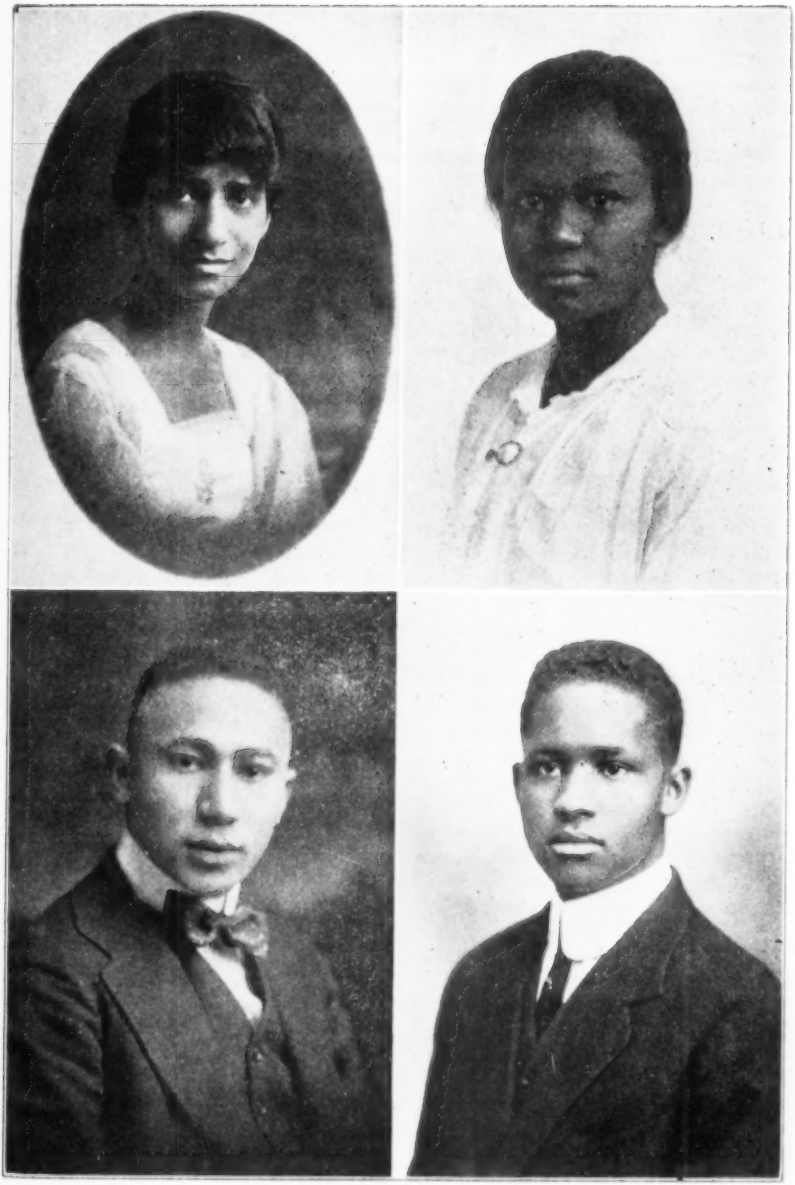
Finally, note this from the New York *Evening Post*, speaking of the questions in the Draft circular: "As to your race state whether 'Caucasian,' 'Mongolian,' 'negro,' 'Malayan,' or 'Indian.'" Even the *Literary Digest* cannot quite stomach this illogic and prints it this way: "Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, Malay or Indian."

MEMPHIS OR EAST ST. LOUIS?

WE seem to hear four voices screaming above the mobs of Memphis and East St. Louis—Why will Negroes be Scabs, Why will Negroes Stay in the South, How Can We Stop Negro Migration, Where Can Negroes Be Treated Justly?

We believe we can answer all these questions and for the first we quote a letter of Charles Augustono, a colored bricklayer of Camden, N. J.:

"I am a member of the Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterers' International



PHI BETA KAPPA.

Four Winners of the Highest Honor in the Undergraduate College World.

MISS FRANCES O. GRANT, Radcliffe.
RAYFORD LOGAN, Williams.

MISS A. L. PENDLETON, Oberlin.
DAVID A. LANE, JR., Bowdoin.

Union of America. On May 10, 1917, I was at Glassboro, N. J., to a job contracted by James Steward Company of New York City and secured a position there. I started work at 12:30 P. M. The steward on the job demanded my working card. He looked it over and O. K.'d it, notifying me to pay privilege dues of thirty-five cents as my card was from another local farm, 37 Easton, Pa., Transfer No. 9 of Trenton, N. J. This job is controlled by Union No. 7 of Camden, N. J., B. M. and P. I. U. of America.

"When I started to work the rest of the members of the job stopped and refused to work with me. Then the boss handed me my discharge, telling me the men would not work with me, after I had showed the steward a good finance card. The trouble is that I have paid for my rights and am not getting them on account of my color. As you know, color always keeps us from making the living we ought to make."

It is this attitude of many labor unions and Northern working men who make the mobs of East St. Louis, that keeps many Negroes living among Memphis lynchers. But it cannot keep them all. The stream of migration is large. It is going to be larger. The hand of the government can be depended on in East St. Louis to put down mobs; it cannot be depended on in Memphis. If, then, the South wants Negro workingmen, as the Savannah *Morning News* says: "The one sure way to keep them in the South is to accord them better treatment." If it wants food raised in the South it must support agricultural education among Negroes. Yet, as the Colored Workers' Conference at Fort Valley recently said to the state officials:

"It must be known to you, gentlemen, that if the white people need an agricultural school in each of the Congressional districts of Georgia, Negroes who operate half the farms in Georgia, who live in a greater per cent of the population in the country, and who furnish 85 per cent of the farm labor in Georgia, must need such agricultural training a great deal more. Still, regardless of this greater need and regardless of the fact that the support of these eleven white schools comes out of the general coffers of the state to which Negroes contribute in taxes, not one dollar does the state give to such agricultural education for Negroes."

It is characteristic of Georgia to call on the Federal Government to stop migration and for other Southerners to suggest that Negroes drafted for military service be put to farm work.

We warn the South that any attempt to draft the Negroes into the employ of private persons will be disastrous and we call the attention of the U. S. Government to the monstrous discrimination which it is permitting in Charleston, S. C.

Charleston is a city noted for the efficiency of its colored seamstresses. Yet, recently, when the Navy Yard called for 1,000 seamstresses it sought and still seeks to discriminate against colored women.

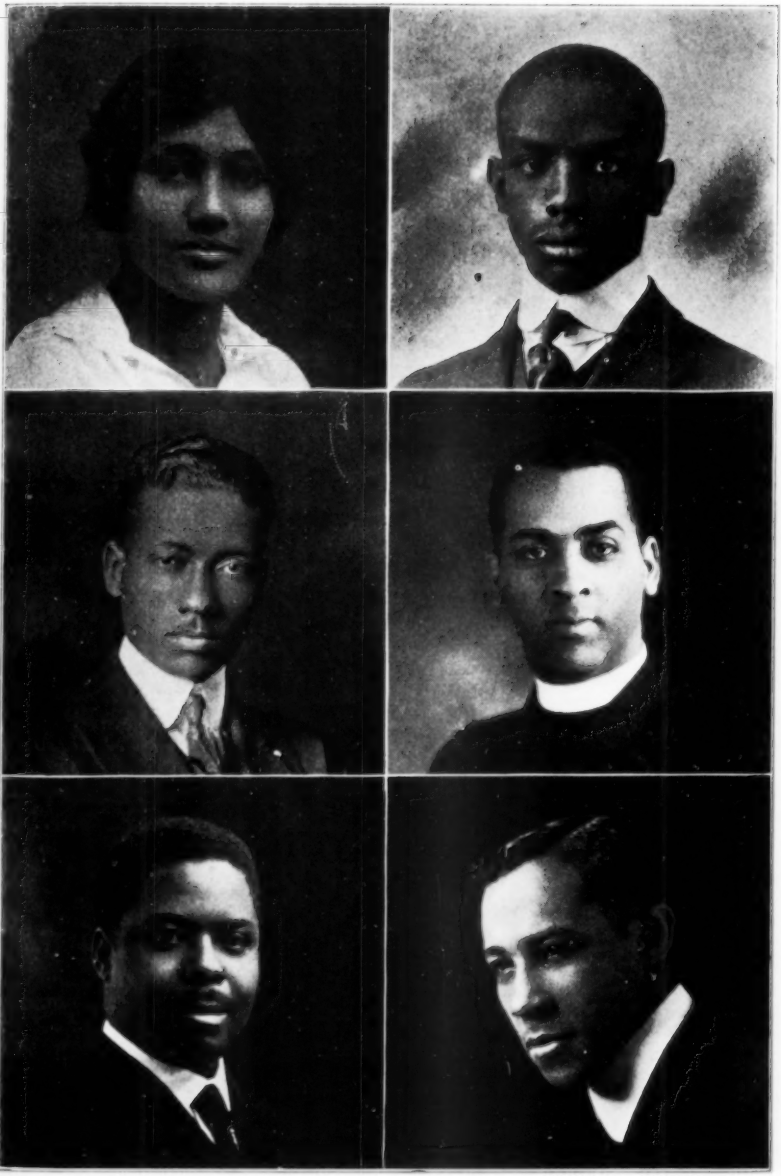
It is lynching, forced labor, and discrimination that is sending the Negro North. When he comes North he may find mobs and hostile labor unions, but he will also find the law and the law will be enforced.

DEMOCRACY.

THE Allies in this great war are fighting for Democracy against Autocracy and Militarism.

What is Democracy?

Is it to treat a part of the population as not entitled to advancement? Is it to fail to provide it with an education? Is it to deny it the right to vote or to have representation in Parliament or Congress? Is it to set



RECIPIENTS OF HIGHER DEGREES.

MISS H. E. WILSON,
M. A., University of Michigan.

L. D. TURNER,
M. A., Harvard.

E. E. TYLER,
M. A., Columbia.

KELLY MILLER, JR.,
M. A., Clark.

E. W. DANIEL,
M. A., N. Y. University.

E. M. A. CHANDLER,
Ph. D., Illinois.

it apart in a ghetto, there to be herded and neglected? Is it to prevent its entrance into the higher branches of government service? Is it to deny it the right of trial, visiting upon its members torture and death?

No, this is despotism. It is the despotism that Russia has thrown off. Let the United States Government, then, the champion of democracy, at once enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, that its men of color may stand before the world as citizens. Else this Republic will be a laughing stock to its enemies.

MARY WHITE OVINGTON.

WE need not leave our own land in order to do the things that shall prove beyond peradventure that it is true that we mean to be just within and without our national borders. We have been startled by the rumors of Negro disaffection and revolt, rumors cruelly unjust to the Negro race. The Negro race is as loyal to the Republic as the white race. Would not this be the happiest of hours, not merely for a gesture of generosity to the Negro, but for such revision of our attitude toward him as shall make it possible for him to bear his part of the burdens of war with cagerness and even with rejoicing? Time and occasion are alike favoring. Dare we as a nation be greatly just, and in our passion for the nobleness of justice rather than the beauty of generousness, deal wisely and healingly with a great wrong in our American life?"

STEPHEN S. WISE.
(In a recent sermon).

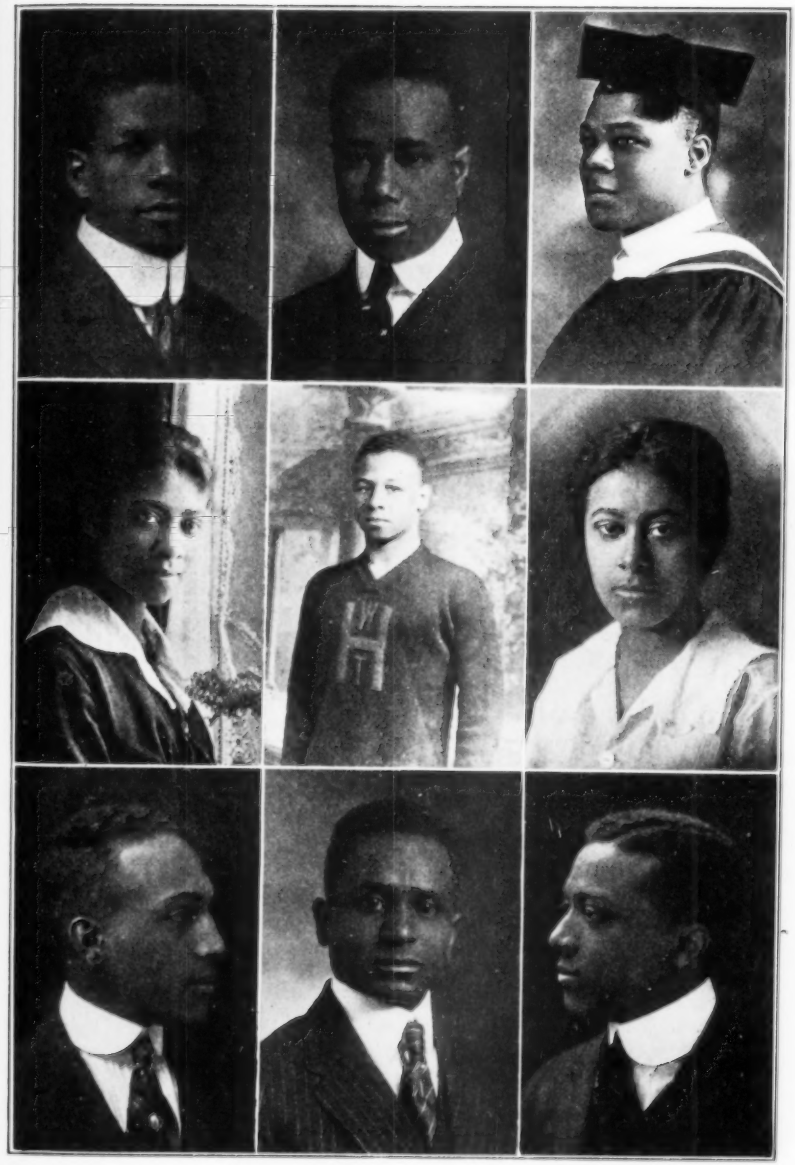
Our Graduates

DURING the current year there have been graduated from the great universities nineteen colored Bachelors of Arts, and five Masters of Arts. From the state universities, which rank for the most part equally as high, there have come thirty-seven Bachelors of Arts, one Master and one Doctor of Philosophy. Other Northern institutions have sent out twentv-one Bachelors of Arts, making seventy-seven Bachelors in all from Northern institutions. There have come from leading colored colleges two hundred twenty-two Bachelors and from other colored colleges one hundred fifty-six, or three hundred seventy-eight in all. This makes a grand total of four hundred fifty-five Bachelors of Arts, as compared with 338 in 1916, 281 in 1915 and 250 in 1914. Omissions would probably bring the actual number of graduates up to at least 475. The record in detail is as follows:

THE GREAT UNIVERSITIES.

HARVARD sends forth ten colored Bachelors of Arts: E. L. C. Davidson, U. W. Holly, H. W. Porter, H. W. Brown, B. R. Wilson, Jr., W. T. Gibbs, C. E. Arnold, B. W. H. Davis, all four-year men; L. V. Alexis and H. P. Payne, three-year men. In addition to these L. D. Turner and J. S. Forrester, Jr., receive the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Davidson has been a member of the wrestling team, 125 pound class, for three years in which time only one man defeated him. During the past season he won every bout and the Harvard and New England intercollegiate championship. He is the only son of Shelby Davidson of Washington, D. C. Mr. Alexis was a member of the 1916 track squad.

There is one graduate from *Yale*, J. F. Williams, who takes his Bachelor of Science from the Sheffield Scientific School. *Columbia* sends out one Master of Arts, E. E. Tyler. From the *University of Chicago* come two Masters of Arts, G. R. Wilson and L. L. McGee, and two Bachelors of Philosophy, J. C. Carroll and C. S. Johnson. Mr. Carroll held a scholarship from the white Baptist convention of the State of New Jersey. The *University of Pennsylvania* graduates two Bachelors of Arts, P. C. Johnson and H. S. Blackiston; the latter won the Schleicher prize in German. From



FROM HARVARD AND RADCLIFFE.

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MISS E. B. DYKES.
C. E. ARNOLD.

B. W. H. DAVIS.
E. L. C. DAVIDSON.
W. T. GIBBS.

H. W. BROWN.
MISS N. F. WRIGHT
H. P. PAYNE.

Clark, Kelly Miller, Jr., receives the degree of Master of Arts.

Three girls graduate from *Radcliffe*: Miss E. B. Dykes receives her degree "Magna Cum Laude"; Miss F. O. Grant was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa in her junior year and took second year and final honors in classics; Miss N. F. Wright finishes the course in three and one-half years and has already been appointed to work for the Health Survey of Cape Cod. Miss A. E. Sears receives the Bachelor of Arts degree from *Wellesley*. She has been active in sports and received three scholarships. From *Smith*, Miss C. E. S. Lee receives the Bachelor of Arts degree.

THE STATE UNIVERSITIES.

THE *University of Michigan* sends out five Bachelors of Arts: J. R. Crossland, J. S. Price, W. S. Wickliffe, and the Misses P. W. Waters and H. E. Wilson. Mr. Wickliffe has been a member of the track team. Mr. G. A. Ferguson receives his Bachelor of Science degree in agriculture from the *University of Illinois* and M. A. Chandler takes the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry. Mr. Chandler is a member of the Phi Lambda Upsilon and of the Sigma Chi. He has held a fellowship in chemistry for two years. The *University of Wisconsin* graduates V. C. Turner from the two-year course in agriculture. *Indiana University* graduates the following Bachelors of Arts: G. H. Brown, E. F. Cox, T. C. Johnson, A. E. Meyzeek and Robert Skelton. Mr. Johnson is married and has supported his family during his college work. Mr. Cox belonged to many of the departmental clubs and was secretary and treasurer of the Physics Club. There are two graduates from *Ohio State University*: S. M. Taylor, Bachelor of Arts, and Miss J. Brassfield from the College of Agriculture. The *University of Kansas* graduates A. Hawkins and Miss M. L. Jones as Bachelors of Arts, E. S. Perry in Fine Arts and T. G. Marton in engineering. Mr. Marton would like to get in touch with every Negro engineer in America and plan a suitable organization. The Misses P. Jackson and E. Anderson graduate in Home Economics from *Kansas State Agricultural College* with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The following receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the *State University of Iowa*: A. A. Keene and the Misses V. London, I. J. McClain, M. Graves, R. Southall, and M. Morgan. Mr. Keene did "superior" work in German and had "unusual" ability in Spanish. *Iowa State College* graduates three Bachelors of Science: R. A. Hamilton, W. M. Cain, and E. Moore. Mr. Cain won three prizes in a landscape designing competition, was a member of the college fruit judging team, and won three prizes in a speaking contest. He is secretary of the Horticultural Club and a member of the "Da Luk." The Rev. E. W. Daniel, assistant rector of St. Philips Parish, receives his Master of Arts degree from *New York University* and the Misses S. L. Jones and A. C. Stewart receive the degree of Bachelor of Science. The *University of Nebraska* graduates Miss F. F. Cooley as a Bachelor of Arts and D. M. Prillerman, son of the president of West Virginia Collegiate Institute, receives his Bachelor of Science degree from *Michigan Agricultural College*.

THE LEADING COLORED COLLEGES.

HOWARD University graduates 56 Bachelors of Arts and Sciences, 21 being from the Teachers' College, and 35 from the College of Arts and Sciences. The ranking scholar in the College of Arts and Sciences is John L. Berry. Miss J. E. Baer ranks the Teachers' College.

Fisk sends out 32 college graduates with C. W. Wesley, "Magna Cum Laude," as ranking scholar. Hereafter no student will be admitted to college rank at Fisk "with less than fourteen units." *Atlanta* has 9 college graduates with B. F. Sherard as ranking scholar. Gifts and pledges amounting to $65,000 have been made to Atlanta during the year and courses in organic chemistry and biology have been added to the curriculum. *Wilberforce* sends out 16 college graduates with Miss Margaret Watkins as ranking scholar. A hospital has been completed during the year and a recitation hall and gymnasium are being erected. *Lincoln* graduates 32 students, 29 of whom receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the others the degree of Bachelor of Science. Willis G. Price is ranking scholar. *Morehouse* has 10 college graduates ranked by J. P. Barbour. The college has just celebrated her fiftieth anniversary and dedicated a new $30,000 dormitory. *Biddle* is also celebrating her

MISS T. WILLIAMS, Knoxville.
C. W. WESLEY, Fisk.
F. R. LAMPKIN, Ga. State.
N. S. ROBERTS, Fla. A. & M.

MISS C. V. MOSLEY, Shaw.
I. D. Wood, Biddle.
W. A. DANIEL, Va. Union.
L. A. MAHONE, Talladega.

MISS A. M. K. JOHNSON, Philander Smith.
E. BAILEY, Wylie.
J. P. BARBOUR, Morehouse.
W. G. PRICE, Lincoln.

MISS M. WATKINS, Wilberforce.
J. R. FERGUSON, Ark. Baptist.
E. B. TROTMAN, Morgan.
B. F. SHERARD, Atlanta.

fiftieth anniversary and sends out 34 college graduates ranked by P. W. Russell, Jr., and I. D. Wood, who were tied for first place. The college has received during the year $22,000 in gifts. *Talladega* graduates 11 Bachelors of Arts ranked by L. A. Mahone. From *Wylie* come 9 Bachelors of Arts, headed by W. E. Bailey. *Virginia Union* graduates 7 Bachelors of Arts with W. A. Daniel as ranking scholar. Mr. Daniel has also been active in athletics and director of the university orchestra. *Knoxville* has 6 college graduates ranked by Miss Thelma Williams.

SMALLER NORTHERN COLLEGES.

THERE are five colored graduates from Oberlin this year: C. T. Fortson and the Misses A. L. Pendleton and H. H. Tuck receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts; C. C. Cohen and T. A. DeBose receive the degree of Bachelor of Music. Miss Pendleton was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. F. M. Dent graduates from *Amherst*. He is the only colored officer at the Fort Meyer, Va., Training Camp. *Western Reserve* graduates A. G. Evans and Miss L. E. Canneville with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. R. W. Logan and J. K. Rector graduate from *Williams*. Mr. Logan is a Phi Beta Kappa man and commencement orator He has won several prizes while in college. A. Krigger graduates from Civil Engineering at the *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*. Miss R. Wood graduates from the department of Household Economics at the *Carnegie Institute of Technology*.

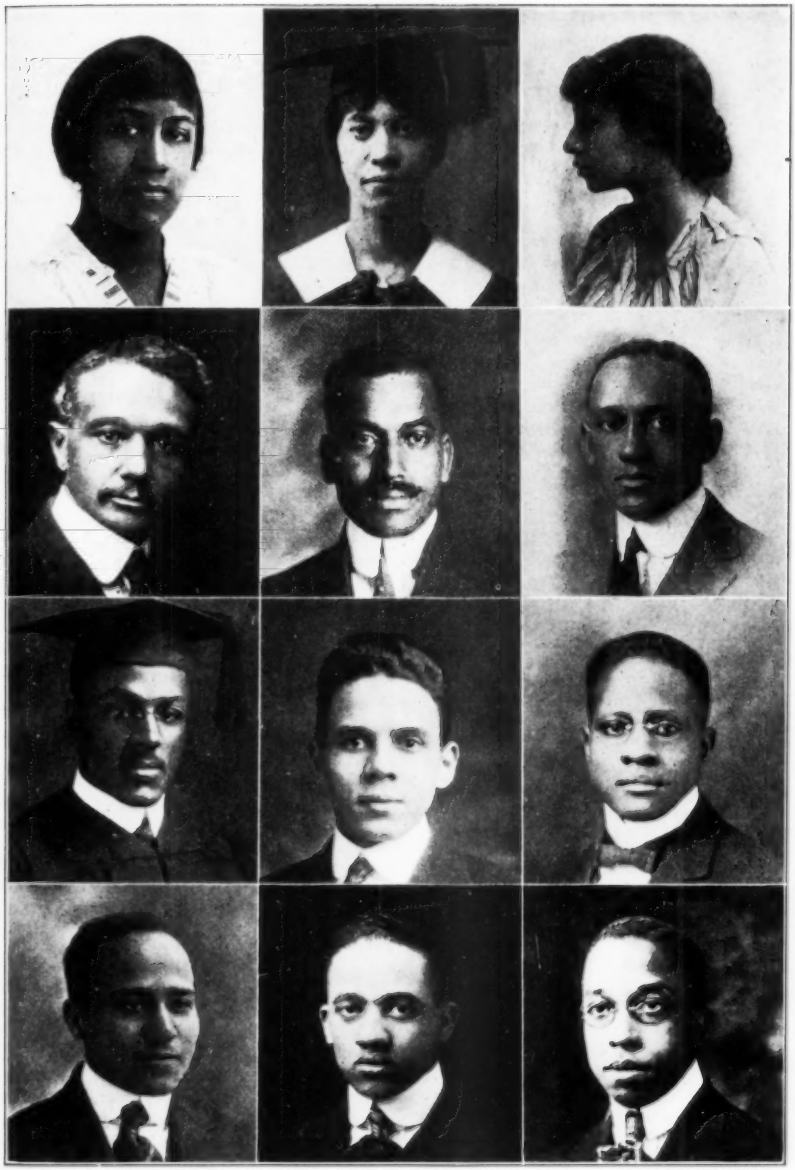
OTHER NORTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

DAVID A. LANE, who graduates from *Bowdoin*, has won two prizes for public debating and the Phi Beta Kappa key. He represented Bowdoin in intercollegiate debating contests. A. A. Dyer graduates from *Bates* where he has won several prizes for debating and represented his college in intercollegiate contests. He is president of the "Cercle Francais" and graduates with honors in language and literature. He is one of the class-day speakers. *Colby* sends out G. L. Holley with the Bachelor of Arts degree. *Coe* graduates E. Collins. "He is a fine young fellow and has taken unusually high standing in chemistry. . . . Mr. Collins has not only done good work in his class but has been a leader in athletics and other activities of the college." *Hilladale* graduates Mrs. L. L. Cable, "a superior student," and A. H. Camper. Two colored students graduate from *Antioch* and three from *Ohio University*: two in the two-year elementary education course, the Misses S. Finnell and E. C. Bishop; W. E. Hunnicutt graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. *Ohio Wesleyan* graduates Miss M. Male and A. O. Bustamante. The *University of Pittsburgh* graduates the Misses M. Nicholas and Z. Turfley with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. *Simmons* graduates Miss M. F. Parker in Household Economics. From *Syracuse* come J. Trigg with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, J. V. Herring and W. P. Johnson with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy, and W. W. Lawson in agriculture. Mr. Herring receives first prize in the university art exhibition and Mr. Johnson has been choir director at St. Philips Episcopal Church. The *College of the City of New York* gives the degree of Bachelor of Arts to N. Whiteman, D. Maynard, and A. Sewell. The *Rhode Island State College* sends out C. E. Harry, Jr., as Bachelor of Science and Agriculture. *Oskaloosa College* graduates F. J. Myles as Bachelor of Arts.

OTHER COLORED COLLEGES.

OTHER colored institutions have college graduates as follows: *Bishop*, 11; *Alcorn*, 26; *Florida A. & M.*, 10; *George R. Smith*, 6; *Tougaloo*, 2; *Rust*, 1; *New Orleans*, 3; *Straight*, 1; *A. & M.*, Langston, Okla., 12; *A. & M.*, Normal, Ala., 1; *Morgan*, 11; *Roger Williams*, 1; *Lane*, 7; *Shorter*, 2; *Arkansas Baptist*, 5; *Philander Smith*, 9; *A. & T.*, Greensboro, N. C., 7; *Bennett*, 1; *Shaw*, 7; *Clark*, 1; *Georgia State*, 6; *Spelman*, 1; *Morris Brown*, 5; *Benedict*, 10; *A. & M.*, Orangeburg, S. C., 10.

Knoxville has received a bequest of $18,000 during the past year. *Tougaloo* has a new brick recitation building and a new water system. One of the college graduates of *George R. Smith* is sixty years of age. *New Orleans University* has a new six-year normal course. *Lane* has received an estate worth $3,000 from James Ritchey, a colored man. *Arkansas Baptist* has a bequest of $3,000. *Clark* has been cleared of debt during the year and has $35,000 toward an endowment fund. *Georgia State*, *Philander Smith*, *Shorter*, and *Rust* report large enrollments. The Legislature



MISS A. E. SEARS,
Wellesley.
T. C. JOHNSON,
Indiana.
S. WICKLIFFE,
Michigan.
P. C. JOHNSON,
Pennsylvania.

MISS P. W. WALTERS,
Michigan.
S. M. TAYLOR,
O. State.
J. K. RECTOR,
Indiana.
R. E. SKELTON,
Indiana.

MISS C. E. S. LEE,
Smith.
F. M. DENT,
Amherst.
J. C. CARROLL,
Pennsylvania.
H. S. BLACKISTON,
Pennsylvania.

of South Carolina will give *Orangeburg* $50,000 a year for buildings and equipment for the next three years. During the last year it has received three new dormitories valued at $35,000 each. The enrollment is 801, the largest among the colored schools of the state.

PROFESSIONAL GRADUATES.

Howard University sends out 13 graduates in medicine, 36 in dentistry, 14 in pharmacy, 26 in law, and 12 in theology.

Other professional graduates are reported as follows: *Meharry* had 97 graduates in Medicine, 21 in Dentistry, 24 in Pharmacy and 8 in Nurse-Training. *National Training School*, theology, 2; *Talladega*, theology, 1; *Virginia Union*, theology, 2. *Gammon* graduated 18 students in theology.

From the Northern institutions there are the following professional graduates; in medicine: W. R. R. Granger, Jr., *Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons*; A. R. Burton, *University of Pennsylvania;* Frank P. Rayford, *University of Michigan;* B. L. Duke, *State University of Iowa;* in dentistry: P. W. Sawyer, *Creighton;* C. E. Cheeks, *Western Reserve;* J. N. Burwell, *University of Pittsburgh*, E. M. Gould, *Tufts*, E. J. Cobb and W. H. Beshears, *State University of Iowa*, C. L. Evans, W. M. Howard and B. C. Styles, *University of Michigan;* in pharmacy: J. F. Berry, *Purdue;* A. J. Pope, *University of Michigan;* Miss A. P. Bell, *University of Kansas*, G. D. Strawn, *State University of Iowa;* L. Williams and C. Strowtherd, *University of Pittsburg;* in veterinary medicine: B. L. Colbert and J. H. Stephens, *Ohio State;* in law: Henry A. Rucker, Jr., *Northwestern;* I. F. Bradley, *University of Kansas*, and Norris, *Yale;* in the ministry: A. T. Peters, *Yale.*

From *Boston University*, medicine, 1; *Creighton*, dentistry, 1; *University of Pittsburg*, dentistry, 1; pharmacy, 2; *Western Reserve*, dentistry, 1; *Temple*, medicine, 3; dentistry, 1; pharmacy, 3; teachers' college, 3.

Colored students in Medicine at *McGill University*, Canada, make these records: Drs. O. V. Marsh, R. S. Hall, S. D. Bernard and A. Bissember received the degrees of M. F., C. M., at the graduation exercises of the university. Dr. Marsh received the final prize for highest aggregate honors in the fifth year subjects.

In the fourth year J. R. Warren was fourth in honors in Medicine and ninth in Mental Diseases, while A. M. Francis made high honors in Ophthalmology.

In the third year J. R. Williams headed the honor list in Medicine, while P. M. H. Savory was fourth in aggregate honors of all subjects of the third year, having made first place in honors in Clinical Surgery; second in Clinical Medicine; third in Bacteriology and other places in honors in Physiology and Pathology.

In the first year E. E. Thompson was eleventh in aggregate honors of all subjects.

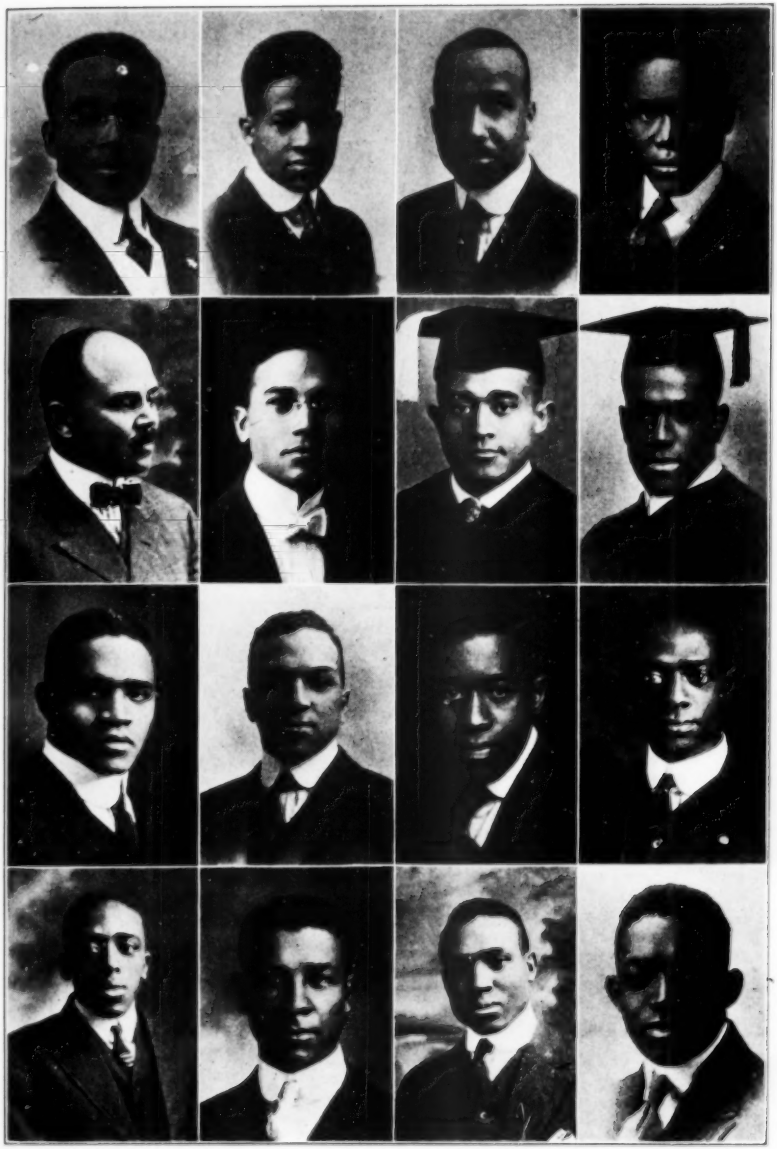
Despite this record and simular records in previous years, the colored students have sent out this message:

"The leading University of Canada, McGill, admitted by all her sister Universities and the general public to be the main centre of thought and culture in Canada, has decided to debar coloured students from her Medical School on the excuse that their presence is objected to by the Maternity Hospital solely on account of their colour. This is what we are made to feel, what we did not expect from a part of the British Empire that prides itself in British rights and freedom. . .

"The authorities at McGill have acknowledged that the coloured students have always borne a good character both in behaviour and in scholarship in the University, and that the present move is IN NO WAY DUE TO ANY MISCONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE STUDENTS, PAST OR PRESENT."

NORTHERN HIGH SCHOOLS.

THIRTEEN colored students graduated from the high schools of *New York City*. Those distinguished for scholarship are A. F. Redding and I. C. Daly. From *Boston* at least four, and probably others; *Chicago*, 20, including H. R. Lewis, prominent in athletics and one of the "most popular boys in his class," M. Gibbs, also an athlete, and Miss M. A. Smith who stands high in scholarship, especially in French and art; *Cleveland*, 13; one, Miss V. Washington, "is very bright. She should be helped to go on to college;" *Indianapolis*, 15; Miss Mildred Best was one of the twenty-nine



O. BUSTAMENTE,
O. Wesleyan.
T. A. MORTON,
Kansas.
E. R. MOORE,
Iowa State.
A. H. CAMPER,
Hillsdale.

T. DE BOSE,
Oberlin.
A. A. KEENE,
Iowa.
G. L. HOLLEY,
Colby.
W. CAIN,
Iowa State.

C. C. COHEN,
Oberlin.
W. C. HUNNICUTT,
Ohio Univ.
E. F. COX,
Indiana.
R. CAIN,
Kansas.

A. A. DYER,
Bates.
E. COLLINS,
Coe.
J. S. PRICE,
Michigan.
D. M. PRILLERMAN,
Michigan Ag.

pupils on the honor roll of her class, with an average of not less than 90 per cent for the four years' course; *Detroit*, 8; *Pittsburg*, 21; *Minneapolis*, Central High, 3. A notable academic record has been achieved at the *Phillips Exeter Academy*, Exeter, New Hampshire, by Emmett J. Scott, Jr., of *Tuskegee Institute*, who graduates there June 26th. During his Senior year, 1916-1917, he has won the Bancroft ($140) and the Phillips ($150) Scholarships; has ranked second in his studies; is one of the nine First Honor Men of the Senior Class; and one of the ten men chosen for the Beta Chapter of the Cum Laude Society. He enters the *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*, Cambridge, next Fall.

Through the courtesy of Superintendent Joiner, of Wilberforce University, we have a record of 108 colored pupils graduating from the various high schools of the State of *Ohio*, including 10 in Columbus, 9 in Dayton, 13 in Cincinnati, and 5 in Springfield. Some omissions may bring this number up to 125.

Miss V. Douglass of Columbus, Ohio, was among twelve selected out of two hundred for the high school society by unanimous vote of the faculty. Stephen Sheats won a prize in Des Moines, Iowa, for a bird house "perfectly made according to Government dimensions" and "a model of neatness." Clinton Freeman and Granville Adger graduate from the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy. Three colored graduates finish at Parsons, Kansas. Miss L. R. Young graduates from the Sargeant School of Physical Education.

COLORED HIGH SCHOOLS.

There have been the following graduates from leading colored high schools:

Knox Institute	1
Shorter	6
Virginia Normal and Industrial	7
Chandler Normal School, Lexington, Ky.	8
George R. Smith	9
Rust	9
State College, Dover, Del.	11
Fort Valley	11
Morris Brown	11
National Training School	12
Christiansburg	12
Wiley	12
Princess Anne	13
State Agricultural and Mechanical, Normal, Ala.	13
Bennett	13
Clark	13
Brick	14
Avery Institute	15
Agricultural and Mechanical, Langston	15
Agricultural and Technical, Greensboro	15
Western, Quindaro	15
Ballard	16
Morehouse	17
Howard High, Chattanooga, Tenn.	18
Evansville, Ind.	18
Florida Baptist	18
Snow Hill	18
Wilmington, Del.	19
Miles Memorial	19
Biddle	22
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical	23
Lane	23
Storer	24
Tougaloo	25
Hartshorn	26
Xavier	28
Louisville Colored High	29
Virginia Union	30
Knoxville	30
Morgan	30
Roger Williams	30
Arkansas Baptist	31
Shaw	31
Alcorn	31
Talladega	32
Philander Smith	32
Straight	35
New Orleans	39
Sumner, St. Louis	41
Kentucky Normal and Industrial	42
Fisk	44
Atlanta	44
Georgia State	46
Benedict	48
Lincoln High, Kansas City, Mo.	51
Spelman	54
Agricultural and Mechanical, Orangeburg, S. C.	56
West Virginia Collegiate	57
Myrtilla Miner Normal	62
Colored High, Baltimore, Md.	71
Wilberforce	76
Hampton	94
Tuskegee	120
Dunbar High, Washington, D. C.	146

Eleven of the *Howard* High School graduates will go to college; only 4 of *Lincoln* have decided not to attend college; about 15 per cent of the *Baltimore* high school graduates will go to college; of the graduates of *Dunbar* 59 will go to college and 57 to the normal school; 10 of the 18 graduates of *Evansville* will enter the State Normal School and three will go to college; 11 of the 29 from *Louisville* will go to college.

Prairie View has three new brick buildings. *Virginia N. & I.* has purchased four acres of land and built a new athletic field. *Christiansburg* has succeeded in raising an endowment fund of $50,000 and is erecting a hospital. *Hampton* has added $163,361 to her endowment during the last year. The work on the Ogden Memorial Auditorium, which will seat 2,500 persons, is well on the way. A boys' trades plant, costing $10,000, has been added to the *A. & M.* Normal, Ala. Ballard has moved to her new $50,000 plant just outside of Macon. *Xavier University* is soon to establish a college department and has enrolled 450 students. *Hartshorn* has lengthened her normal course and introduced a practice school. *Miles Memorial College* is erecting a four-story building. *Spelman Seminary* is erecting two new buildings. *Storer College* has received a bequest of $5,000, and *West Virginia Collegiate Institute* has the largest enrollment in the history of the school.

MISS A. D. HAWKINS, Kansas.
MISS I. J. McCLAIN, Iowa.
MISS M. J. GRAVES, Iowa.
MISS V. LONDON, Iowa.

MISS M. N. MALE, O. Wesleyan Univ.
MISS L. JONES, Kansas.
MISS R. SOUTHALL, Iowa.
MISS M. S. NICHOLAS, Pittsburgh.

MISS F. COOLEY, Nebraska.
MISS P. M. JACKSON, Kansas.
MISS E. J. ANDERSON, State Ag., Kansas.
MISS M. L. MORGAN, Iowa.

MISS S. L. JONES N. Y. Univ.
MISS A. C. STEWART, N. Y. Univ.
MISS J. BRASSFIELD, Ohio State.
C. T. FORTSON, Oberlin.

"Gray Eyes"

A Story by "Jack Howard" of the Baltimore Colored High School

THANK God, the child has closed his eyes again and I can write. And yet, what is there to write? A cloudy maze of whirling, sombre dreams; a picture of black night displacing day; a story of failure, wretched black, despairing, that must be broken through because of a promise made in an hour when a weak mortal dreamed.

I knew her in the old days and loved her. I say the old days because they seem so far back in the ages. Yet, only a few years have passed since I was just a school boy, dreaming of college and a brilliant future and dreaming, too, of love, as most folks are wont to dream. I used to sit and look at her for whole periods in school, my work, my ambition, all forgotten in the ecstacy of a greater longing.

Her face; I see it now as it was then, her delicate, olive skin; her perfect lips; her glossy frame of raven curls; and the crowning wonder of all, her eyes, those great gray, shadow-eyes that held a world of mystery in their depths. Above all else on God's green earth, I loved her, for her beauty; for her gentle grace; and the Angel's soul that I felt sure must lurk behind those fathomless eyes.

I was just eighteen then and a peculiar fellow, I admit; moody by nature, an unhappy idealist by training. In my childhood I had been sick a great deal and had spent long hours pouring over old romances, stories of knights who righted wrongs and legends of women whose hearts were gold. I looked for romance behind life's sordid tragedies, for truth behind life's falsehoods, for Heaven itself behind this girl's gray eyes.

To me, Mary Arden was the personification of all human virtues. She was gentle, kind, lovable. The whole school loved her and praised her openly until at last she began to see and believe that she was more beautiful than the rest. We had been friends before this time. She had tried to understand me and to care for me as I desired, but now there came a change. After all, she was just a girl; "Clay longing to become mire," as Hugo says. Her mind became the prey to one three-fold idea: to grow to be admired of all men, to play with human hearts, to live and move out in the great world of society and be its queen.

In this, her dream of life, I had no place. My gloomy face could never grace a ball. I hated crowds and formal throngs. I wanted to be alone with Mary. I could not but be selfish in my love, so she drifted from me and from her former self into the life that calls to every girl.

And then, he came; a lie upon his lips and the fires of Hell in his brilliant black eyes. From the very first, Mary Arden cared for Alton Brice, as many older and wiser woman had done. Wherever that tall

form went with its easy, graceful carriage; wherever that handsome, reckless face came under woman's eyes; wherever that subtle, practiced tongue spoke words of love, a woman loved him. Mary was just a girl. He came to her out of the glamour of her dream-world, with the hir of emotion and the sound of music. A girl's gray eyes gazed into those that did not flinch in admiration or glow in worship, and she fell.

She who had planned to conquer other hearts found her own conquered before she was eighteen. She became his, to love; to scorn; to dishonor. To be with him, she broke all home restraint. No warnings could avail. Her widowed mother, already weak and sickly, scolded and begged and threatened; but the girl who had once been so docile and respectful would not obey. She declared that Alton Brice was not the man the world thought him to be and that he loved her and had put aside all of his vices for her. Was she to give him up because he had once been bad? The idea was preposterous! He was the man she loved. He had promised to marry her.

Poor little girl! At first he was good to her. The girlish perfection of her beauty awed him; the wonder of her great love held him. But at length he tired of her, as he had tired of many women before. He sought for pleasure elsewhere. He stayed away from her until she sought him in desperation, reminding him of his promises; humbling herself before him; trying to believe his rough assurances.

Then, as the weeks passed on, the brutal truth slowly dawned upon her. He was deserting her, to shame; to disgrace; to the the world's crushing scorn. He did not love her! Under her gray eyes great dark circles formed; the bright smile faded; and then, her broken-hearted mother died.

At school we saw her no more, but often I met her on the street walking slowly along, her eyes fixed and staring off into space. And always the old, mad longing to try to comfort her came rushing over me. I wanted to tell her that I still cared, no matter what the world said, but I fought my feelings back. She was no longer the girl whom I had loved and placed above all others. It was the same face, the same form; but the soul I had sought was no longer there. It was the shell of Mary Arden, that was all. But fight as I might the old love still remained. Many a night I walked the dreary streets, in rain; or sleet, or starlight, trying to forget and in the very act suffering more. I could not but adore her and hate him. My throbbing heart seemed ever to repeat: "She is not to blame. Blame him; blame him; blame him!"

Then came one clear, cold winter night, with a million stars twinkling in the heavens and a full moon shedding its pale light on gaunt, bare trees and dull gray pavements. I had been working that night and had started home, a whole week's wages in my pocket and the old dull weight of sorrow in my heart. The money was to be added to the funds that were to carry me through college. It was my father's dream now, not mine. Somehow I did not care, but I knew that he loved me, as he loved the memory of my mother, and I could not think of letting him believe that my ambition to go to school had lagged because of Mary.

My way lay past Bernard's dancing class. You know the type. We have them in every city. God only knows the harm they do. He alone knows how many girls start wrong from them, not because joy is sin or pleasure crime, as preachers say, but because men are brutes whose souls are foul with lies.

I paused in the shadow of the tall maple tree, which grew in front of the hall and listened to the music of the last dance. I wondered if Alton Brice was in there behind those yellow curtains. It was his favorite place for feminine conquest.

Suddenly I became aware of someone else, standing in ghost-like stillness against the wall in the dark shadows just beyond the glow of the arc-lamps which hung over the dance hall door. It was the figure of a girl. Her features were partly concealed by a thin black shawl, but I knew her in an instant. It was Mary and she was waiting for Alton Brice. I wanted to speak to her but I dared not. She had not even seen me, so intently were her eyes fastened upon the door through which the crowd would soon be passing.

Within the hall the music stopped with a jerk. Voices arose in laughter and loud jest and the dancers began to come out. It was the usual throng, young girls,

flushed and timid; bold, painted women; well-dressed men; and a number of school fellows. Among these last I caught sight of Jimmy Scott, a classmate and friend of mine. He was a good scholar and a good-hearted fellow as a rule. Tonight he was drunk and staggering.

Mary watched the crowd in breathless interest. The shawl fell away from her tense, pale face as she advanced into the circle of light. She had not long to wait, for soon the tall form of Alton Brice appeared beneath the arc-light in the doorway and to his arm an adoring woman clung and smiled into his face with eyes of love. They came swiftly down the steps and started away among the crowd. Then Mary stepped forward timidly and touched his arm. He turned in surprise and, seeing that it was she, flushed angrily.

"Alton," she said softly, "Oh, Alton!"

He drew away from her, brutally forcing her hand from his arm. "Come on Kate," he said to his companion, "Let's get out of this."

But Mary's gray eyes flashed and her slender fingers fastened on to his sleeve.

"Alton," she cried aloud, "You know your promise; you can't leave me; you must—"

He turned savagely upon her. His arm shot out. There was a sound, a thud, and Mary lay across the white marble steps beneath the arc-light.

In that moment I seemed to go mad, my mind became a whirl, red streaks danced before my eyes, obscuring everything but him. He saw me breaking through the crowd and stepped back, too late! I struck him full upon his clean-shaven jaw, with all the force I could command; with all the strength of my body; with all the pent-up wrath of many days behind the blow. He staggered, back, back, back, and fell full-length upon the frosty pavement. I was at his throat in an instant but the fellows pulled me off. I heard Jimmy's voice crying in my ear, "Let him get up, Clark. He can't fight you."

But Alton Brice did not move. He lay there, still, inert, lifeless. The moonlight, breaking through the maple branches, intensified the pallor of his face. Then a man bent over him and felt his heart, lifted his drooping head and then stood up, his eyes wild with terror.

"He's dead," the man said in a voice of awe. And then a woman's voice broke out upon the quiet night, "Oh God, he's killed him!"

Jimmy's grasp on my arm relaxed. "Get away, Clark," he urged excitedly. "For God's sake go. You've killed him!"

I saw the wild faces of the crowd. I saw Mary rising slowly to her feet, her long hair disheveled and hanging about her shoulders. I saw her eyes, wild, accusing, searching my face and then I turned and fled.

On into the night I ran, the mad thoughts rushing through my brain in lightning-like swiftness. I thought of home and Dad. It would kill him to learn that I had murdered a man. The fear of the gallows and the fear of God loomed up before me in gigantic proportions. The pain in my bruised knuckles made me feel faint and dizzy but I ran on unheeding, for the face of Alton Brice grinned frightfully before me and Mary's eyes gazed into mine from out of the darkness, searching deep-down into my terror-stricken soul.

I do not know how long I ran through the deserted streets, past stores and offices and darkened homes, but at length I found myself down by the wharves, the black waters barring all possibility of further flight. I stopped, gasping for breath, and looked around. About me the hulls of giant ships loomed up, dark bulks against the sky. The night wind whistled ominously in loosened rigging; black smoke stacks belched forth rolling clouds of smoke; and men's voices aboard the ship sounded muffled and far away. From behind a pile of grain bags on the pier a big man stepped forth, cursing loudly and with great emphasis. He almost ran against me then stepped back, laughing at my frightened face.

"What ya doin' about here, sar?" he asked.

"Nothing," I answered.

His smile vanished quickly. "Well you bettah be goin' about yer own d— business then."

I started off quickly enough, but he called me back.

"Wait!" he said sharply. "You don't happen to be lookin' for work, do you? Want 'a ship on this steamer here? We need a hand and the captin sent me out

here after one, jes' lak men growed on this here pier."

"Where are you going?" I asked, suddenly interested in what seemed to my mind a hope of temporary safety at least.

"Cattle ship," he said, "bound for England. Easy work too, sonny. A baby could do it. Jes' lak feedin and wat'rin the little chickens in yer own back yard at home an scrubbin' 'round a little bit for your ma. Bettah come on."

His change of tone was entirely unnecessary. I would have embarked on any boat just so I got away. "I'll go," I told him, and we went on board. Ten minutes later I had signed myself a member of the crew of the *Jeffery* cattle ship bound for London.

(To be concluded in August.)

DEBATING AND ATHLETICS IN COLORED COLLEGES

By V. D. JOHNSTON, Virginia Union University, and E. B. HENDERSON, Manual Training School, District of Columbia

THE school year just past has been marked by debates of rather unusual importance.

In the eleventh annual triangular debate between Fisk, Howard, and Atlanta Universities, April 13, on "Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes," the home team won the decision on the affirmative side in each instance. At Fisk the affirmative team was composed of H. H. Proctor and C. N. King, while the negative side was upheld by M. A. Jackson and J. C. Heslip, of Howard. The decision was two to one in Fisk's favor. At Atlanta, Rush and Maxwell defeated Burwell and Wesley of Fisk; and at Howard, Dyett and Nelson defeated Moore and Thomas of Atlanta unanimously. In eleven years this is the first time Fisk has had the opportunity to celebrate a victory over Howard.

In the Morehouse-Knoxville-Talladega debate, Morehouse won the decision over Knoxville on the affirmative side at Morehouse, with Barbour and Fisher on the affirmative and Myers and H. Bond representing Knoxville. McMahon and C. W. Bond, at Knoxville, successfully defended the affirmative against Pritchett and Dixon of Talladega, two to one. Talladega defeated Morehouse at Talladega. This debate took place April 13. The question was "State Pensions for Needy Mothers."

In the second annual Wilberforce-Lincoln-Union Triangular Debate on March 23, each team, likewise, won the decision at home. The affirmative at Wilberforce defeated Creditt and Doyle of Lincoln two to one. McMorries and Hill, at Lincoln, defeated Brown and Johnston, of Union, two to one. Thompson and Smith at Virginia Union won unanimously against Williams and Hunter of Wilberforce. The question was "Government Ownership of Railroads."

Among three secondary schools of Virginia a triangular debate was held April 13 over the question of a "Minimum Wage." The V. N. & I. I. won by defeating Hampton, at Petersburg, and St. Paul, at Lawrenceville. Hampton defeated St. Paul at Hampton.

From the above record some general principles may be drawn:

I. Debating is fast assuming a place of primary importance in the student activities of the colored schools. More than any physical exercise, it is an activity directly in line with the training of the class room. The development of the "debating mind" is the result of a discipline severer and more concentrated than any class room exercise. Debating activities are, therefore, encouraged and should be extended in these schools and in others.

II. It is significant and particularly noticeable that in the three major triangles the home team consistently won, though that was the affirmative and the harder side to prove. In one or two instances the affirmative undoubtedly won, but in many of these cases the decision was gotten only by a narrow margin. If these debating leagues can arrange a board of judges of some permanency to serve from year to year, just as officials are appointed in the interscholastic athletic associations, there will be, undoubtedly, less probability of find-

ing at the last moment that an appointed judge has misunderstood the date for the debate or that while no "official" connection exists, one or more of the judges are intimate friends of the school faculty.

III. Those schools which are having the greatest success from a disciplinary standpoint have their debating activities directly under faculty supervision. Just as the coach has become a necessity in football and baseball, the coach has become a necessity in debating. When under student direction the details are in most cases inefficiently managed, subjected to trickery and to favoritism. Under the direction of a permanent coach, the drill is made the important feature, a large number are trained through inter-class debating, and a permanent system is developed.

THE school athletic year of 1916-17 has been a poor one from the standpoint of competitive athletics. Football and basketball were the two sports that suffered least as a result of the perturbed state of national affairs. Although competitive sport has met with upsets, yet athletic training has received an impetus that has placed it in the front rank of educational activities. Schools and colleges have been persuaded to give definite credit for such work towards promotion and the equipment, facilities, and time for gymnastic and athletic work have been greatly increased.

Coaches and physical directors who have received training in accredited professional schools and colleges are displacing the old time trainers and coaches who were employed to turn out winners at any sacrifice of health or character.

Morehouse and Hampton Institutions were victors in collegiate football in their localities. Morehouse eleven established an enviable reputation by decisively winning a championship in Southern football. Hampton as cleanly demonstrated superiority over big Eastern rivals. Howard University took a long trip around the country and wound up by defeating Fisk University. Lincoln University was runner-up in basketball, with Hampton as top man.

In secondary school circles, the football and basketball games have been played unmindful of war, but all succeeding sports have been in chaotic state. Armstrong Manual Training School proved to be the best athletic school in the District of Columbia, with football and basketball honors gracing her efforts. The Baltimore High School not alone won the city Public Athletic League championship, but in post-season basketball defeated Armstrong Manual Training School team in two or three games played. Mott School landed basketball honors in the Washington Public Schools Athletic League.

Swimming bids to become a feature of the competitive athletic world shortly, since one large school in the East, Dunbar, has a modern tank.

It is devoutly wished that the behind-the-times executive heads of so many of our schools in the South bestir themselves and place athletics in right proportions in their school courses.

ETHIOPIAN MAID

By WALTER EVERETTE HAWKINS

I MINGLE my goblet with oil of the vine,
And drink to the health of a maid most benign;
No less do I drink to her beauty and youth
Than to her meek innocence, virtue, and truth;
And meekly arrayed in thy modest brocade,
I drink to thy health, Ethiopian maid.

'Mid noon-tide and moon-tide whatever my themes,
Thy vision creeps in the enchantments of dreams;
The pipings of skylark and trills of the wren
Are mixed in the midst of the melody when
Thy laughter rings out in the vine-scented glade,
As I drink to thy health, Ethiopian maid.

When Sun of the Tropics turns westward and dies,
The magic still lingers in light of thine eyes;
I mingle my goblet with oil of the palm
Where spices hang over and Summer smiles warm,
And there 'mid the magic of forest and shade,
I drink thy sweet health, Ethiopian maid.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE SPINGARN MEDALISTS.

THREE men have received the Spingarn Medal: a biologist, Dr. Ernest Everett Just; a soldier, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Young; and a musician, Henry Thacker Burleigh. These men have much in common. They are all modest and retiring, they are hard workers, and they are men of excellent training in their lines of work. They represent the higher education and not a training merely vocational. In these three recipients the institution of the Spingarn Medal justifies itself.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE bestowing of the Spingarn Medal on Mr. Burleigh was the chief interest of the annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. held at Washington, May 16 and 17. The medal was bestowed by Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington after two excellent speeches by our National President, Moorfield Storey, and Mr. William Pickens. There were seven hundred persons present. On the next afternoon a conference of some three hundred visitors and delegates from out of town was held at the Colored Y. M. C. A. Perhaps fifteen or sixteen persons spoke, representing many states and many shades of opinion. Without exception, the speeches were short, pithy, to the point, and pervaded with evident earnestness. It was unfortunate that the conference could not have been prolonged one or two more days. Resolutions drawn up beforehand and sent to prominent Negroes all over the country have been to date signed by about two hundred persons, including William H. Lewis, E. M. Hewlett, Dr. Francis H. Grimké, Archibald H. Grimké, James A. Cobb, John R. Lynch, William Pickens, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Ralph W. Tyler, Bishop J. Albert Johnson, Victor P. Thomas, Walter H. Loving, and Bishop John Hurst.

One of the most interesting matters brought before the conference was the situation at Charleston, S. C. Immediately after the declaration of war, the government arranged to double the capacity of its plant for making clothing at Charleston. Another building was started, to be opened in June, and the navy yard advertised for one thousand workers. Charleston has an unusual number of good colored seamstresses because few other avenues of work are open to colored women. When, however, colored women attempted to register for the new factory they were at first put off by subterfuges and finally told that no colored women would be employed. Our local branch immediately took up the matter and, led by the Secretary, Mr. Richard H. Mickey, an appeal was made to Washington. Mr. Mickey came in person and with Mr. Grimké interviewed officials of the Navy Department. They have been unable as yet to get any satisfactory answer. We trust that all interested persons will appeal to the Navy Department and stop this discrimination.

THE GREAT LAKES DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

A CONFERENCE of the Great Lakes District was held at Detroit, May 30 and 31. The following branches took part: Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, O., Toledo, Buffalo, and Detroit. The National Office was represented by Mr. James W Johnson, the Field Secretary. The Conference was successful and well attended.

OUR NATIONAL OFFICERS.

DR. J. E. SPINGARN has entered the training camp at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and will probably enter active service in the United States Army. Mr. Roy Nash, our Secretary, is on leave of absence to attend the training camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

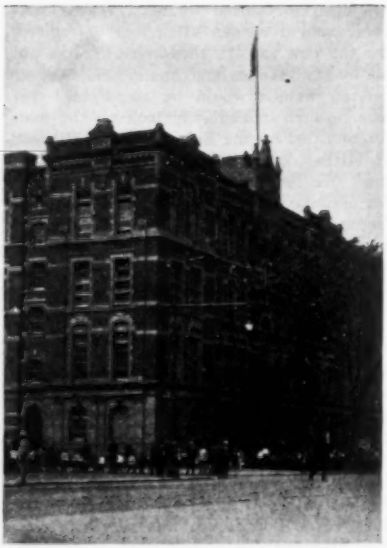
Mr. James W. Johnson, the Field Secretary, has been visiting branches and holding meetings in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland. He is at present investigating conditions in Memphis, Tenn.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP.

AFTER much hesitation and incited by the enthusiastic activity of the students of Howard University and other places, the United States War Department finally granted the training camp. Twelve hundred and fifty men, including colored appointees from the Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y., and from the Harvard University regiment and other bodies were sent to this camp, which is located at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. The camp opened June 18. This has been a great triumph for sound thinking and persistent agitation.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK

卐卐 By JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor of New York City 卐卐



No. 89, HARLEM; MOST OF THE PUPILS ARE COLORED.

I AM very glad to respond to your request for a statement for THE CRISIS on the general subject of the education of the Negroes in New York City.

The latest available figures indicate that there are more than 110,000 Negroes living in the City of New York, and that of this number 21,000 are children of school age, attending the public schools of the city. It seemed to me that so large a proportion of the population of the city should not be without direct representation on the Board of Education. The educational problem of a section like that of Harlem, for example, where so many of our colored citizens live, can best be understood and met by the sympathetic consideration and devotion of a man of the colored race. Although there are many prominent Negroes in the city, any one of whom would have honorably represented these people, I feel that in obtaining for the city the services of Dr. E. P. Roberts I was most fortunate. He is a quiet and forceful citizen, and is known and respected by all classes of the community. His professional training makes him valuable for school health work, and his deep interest in the social problems of the city makes his advice on matters pertaining to the Negro population specially desirable.

Dr. Roberts is not the first representative of his race to take active part in the educational work of our city. In 1882 Mayor Low appointed a colored man, Philip A. White, to serve on the Board of Education of the old City of Brooklyn. In 1891 he was succeeded by T. McCants Stewart, who, in 1894, was succeeded by Samuel R. Scottron. Mr. Scottron continued as a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education until 1898, and as a member of the Brooklyn School Board until 1902. Thus, for twenty years, the colored people of Brooklyn had a representative in school matters.

I am glad that it has been my privilege to recognize the needs of the race by again giving them an official voice in educational matters.

No. 79, EAST SIDE; THE PRINCIPAL IS COLORED, TEACHERS AND PUPILS ARE WHITE.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE.

FROM Ralph Waldo Emerson:

The spiritual stars rise nightly, shedding down
A private beam into each several heart.
Suns haste to set, that so remoter lights
Beckon the wanderer to his vaster home.

We have received the following pamphlets: "Christianity and Culture Versus the Negro," by Charles Randall Graggs; "Reaching to Heaven," by W. L. Edwards; "Our Peculiar Work," by S. E. Shepard; "Sermons and Melodies," by H. H. Proctor; and "Songs and Sermons," by C. A. Whitfield.

The following books have been received: "From Super-man to Man," a novel by J. A. Rogers, published in Chicago, and "The Colored Girl Beautiful," by Mrs. E. A. Hackley, published in Kansas City, Mo.

The death of Joseph Benson Foraker, late Senator from Ohio, not only reminds the Negro race of his great service but calls attention to his autobiography, "Notes of a Busy Life," in two large volumes. There is much to interest colored readers in these volumes—Mr. Foraker's service in the war, his political career, but particularly the two chapters devoted to the "Brownsville Affray." This record is Mr. Foraker's finest monument.

The *African World* of London, England, has a special article on "Is the Negro Coming?" by Hilda M. Ridley. She says among other things:

To the south of the states lie the great twenty republics with which America is now so anxious to enter into closer relationship. "Pan-Americanism" is the slogan of capitalists who look eagerly towards this vast country of such immense commercial possibilities. *"We would be friends with you,"* say they—and all unwittingly they scarce acquired even the elements of what would constitute such a friendship. Great difficulties stand in the way of the much-to-be-desired acquaintance. On the economic ones I will not dwell.

Scarcely less important are the social ones. Differences of religion, race and language intervene; and perhaps the most insuperable of all is race. South Americans are usually "half-breeds." Few of them are of pure Spanish descent. Negro and Indian strains predominate.

The treatment by the United States of the "half-breed" is, therefore, watched by them with peculiar interest. They do not discover in it any justification for faith in the assurance of Americans that they are conscious of no sense of superiority to themselves. They see that even a tincture of Negro blood is sufficient to ostracize a man or woman socially and that he or she is placed on a plane with the Negro who is lynched, segregated, and disfranchised.

"If I went into one of those restaurants along Broadway," asked the son of a Portuguese from the Azores, who held a position of trust and responsibility as an officer in the navy of his colored mother's country, "would they serve me as they would in Paris, or Newcastle-on-Tyne, or Rio de Janeiro?"

His question could be answered in part by relating the treatment accorded the officers of the Brazilian dreadnought which visited America a short time ago. The waiters in the hotels where these men were being entertained refused to serve some of those who were black. Cultured Latin-Americans visiting parts of the states have been separated from their white companions on the street cars on account of color.

The South American is proud of his race. Often highly cultivated, and turning to France, Germany, and England for his standards rather than to the states, he refuses to admit that American civilization is superior to his own. In literary, artistic, and musical appreciation he lays claims to points of superiority; indeed, he denies that America has any literature or art worthy of the name. In spite of internal difficulties—difficulties which, it is to be feared, have been stimulated by the greed of American and European investors—he resents any imputation that his government is inferior to that of the United States.

"The burning of Negroes, the lynchings of thieves, the work of vigilance committees in the Far West," says the American writer, Roland Usher, "the failure to apprehend and punish murderers—all these the South Americans evidence as a lack of civilization in the United States quite as serious as their own particular difficulties."

MEMPHIS.

D. F. PETERS in the *Encyclopedia Americana*, vol. 10, on the city of Memphis. The city is well laid out and well-built. The wide, well-shaded and well-paved streets, the fine public and private buildings, the parks with numerous large trees, all make the city most attractive. The combined park area is about 1,000 acres, besides two fine race tracks. The streets are paved with asphalt, vitrified brick, macadam, and gravel. About 250 miles of turnpike radiate from Memphis. . . .

Among the prominent buildings are 123 churches, 65 schools and colleges, three public libraries, three first-class theatres, the customhouse, cotton exchange, Odd Fellows, building, Porter, Scimitar, and Equitable buildings, Masonic Temple, Gayoso Hotel, Women's building, Randolf building, Goodwyn Institute, Memphis Trust building,

Tennessee Trust building, a number of fine hotels, three large hospitals, and two orphan asylums. Memphis has a number of educational institutions, good public and parish and many private schools, the Memphis Hospital Medical College, the Maddox school for young women, the College of the Christian Brothers (R. C.), founded in 1871; Saint Agnes' Academy (R. C.), Sacred Heart Institute (R. C.), Saint Mary's School (P. E.), University School, and two public high schools. The Hannibal Medical College and the Le Moyne Normal Institute are for colored pupils.

The Harvard *Crimson* says:

Yesterday at ten of the morning, near Memphis, Tennessee, a mob of five thousand white men burned with fire a Negro to the death. The Negro had been accused of the commission of a capital crime. Under the law he deserved death according to the law.

But those five thousand white men did not administer death according to the law. They seized the Negro from a willing sheriff's posse, which was sworn by all honor to uphold the law. They held him awaiting the final torture, while excursion trains ran from the city, while business houses shut down as for a holiday, while pleasure-seekers came by motor from the whole countryside to witness this festival. This festival of debauchery!

And then the throng having collected, representative of the South's chivalry and the South's courage, the mob thrust their victim into a small steel cage from which there was no escape. They bound him by chains at the hands and feet. Lest he, no doubt, should, although a member of the despised race and one against thousands, put to rout these courageous Southern gentlemen. When they had bound him, the chains being hard and the steel bars strong, they tortured him; the mob, with the fiendish tortures which from time immemorial have been the pastime of savages. And when he was near to oblivion from pain, they applied the torch to the oil-soaked fagots and aroused his spirit to a terrible death in the fire. It is noted that a few urged that he be shot. They should be honored, for they were merciful.

The crowd clamored at his tortured shrieks, rejoicing around the pyre till that which was once a man had become but bones and ashes. There were women in that mob in great numbers, singing at the gala day. Women! Those chivalric and holy women of the South to keep whom pure the last Southern gentleman would shed his romantic blood. The flower of chivalry! Did womanly pity, did womanly sorrow, which is the greatest compassion our race may know, move their hearts then? Did they weep at this bestiality?

The victim was seen to pray as the fires rolled over his flesh. To what God did he pray? The South is reputed religious, far more so than this Unitarian and materialistic North. Did the white man's God hear those agonizing prayers? Or does the Negro worship an impotent Diety?

One Negro in the throng tore down the flag of his nation and raised a cry for Germany. He was threatened with the death. There are millions of his race in the South who might well be moved with the same passion. Germany, in all her brutality, never did the like in Belgium.

It was not Memphis' sin alone. It was not Tennessee's sin alone. It was the sin of this nation, which allows such things to come to pass. It was the sin of our lawlessness, of our mad disregard of all that makes existence bearable to men.

Young men, you young men of the South, do not attempt from a barren sectional pride to defend a crime so horrrible. For such lust of death in a whole city, a whole country-side, there is no shadow of defence, not now, nor in eternity. It is for those men who in time hope to lead the South to arouse such horror in their hearts of this mob blindness that they will do away with it forever; that our whole people, without sectional exception, will honor that law and justice upon which our nation rests.

Vachel Lindsay writes in the Illinois *State Register* from Springfield, Ill.:

I do not believe that victim guilty of the crime of which he was accused. I take no stock in his alleged confession. In 1908, after our week of race riots, the alleged assaulter was vindicated. The citizens of Memphis have made it forever impossible to prove this man guilty of anything except the color of his skin. The world is not safe for Democracy as long as there are Americans like these of Memphis.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

It is particularly unfortunate that the more civilized people in the South, who

probably form a majority, do not put a stop to this degrading communal sport, at least during the period of a war which is being fought in the interests of higher civilization. This Tennessee community should be exempted from conscription. Men who burn human beings alive cannot be trusted to go abroad as representatives of the American cause.

The *New Republic* says:

If there was any charitable doubt as to the atrocities connected with the Ell Person lynching at Memphis, they are negated by eye-witness reports in the Memphis *Press*. It is not only true that Person's ears were hacked off while he was being burned to death and that his severed head was thrown from a speeding automobile in the Memphis streets some hours later, and his severed foot similarly flung about as a trophy, but it is also true that the mob which collected to witness Person's lynching was estimated at 15,000. "'They burned him too quick; they burned him too quick,' was the complaint on all sides. The universal sentiment seemed to be that too much gasoline had been used"—this quotation from Mr. E. T. Leech's report gives the clue to the spirit of the debauch. To say that this lynching indicts Tennessee is gratuitous. Its filthy degeneracy would stain any community, but what it really exposes is not so much a barbarous cruelty in Tennessee as a barbarous communal failure to undertake the mere preliminaries of justice. There is no proof whatever that Ell Person was guilty. There is only the fact that 15,000 Americans have combined to annul their institutions and degrade their name.

The *Independent* says:

Last week a large and enthusiastic throng of the "best citizens" of Memphis, Tennessee, burned a Negro at the stake after soaking him in oil and cutting off his ears.

The world must be made safe for democracy.

A BLACK KING

THE recent death of King Lewanika recalls the prolonged alliance existing between himself and England. His kingdom was that of Barotseland (a vast area north of Rhodesia), and here he ruled for forty-five years. In the early days of his reign he was forced to flee because of a revolution, but in time he overthrew the usurper, regained his throne and began to institute British reforms. In 1890 through a treaty effected by Mr. Cecil Rhoades, Barotseland became an appanage of the British empire and from that time on Lewanika's loyalty to the British remained unshaken. He was a born progressive the Montreal *Weekly Star* assures us:

"The dangerous Ethiopian movement obtained some foothold some few years ago, but Lewanika himself removed the menace. The Government is now establishing large technical schools at Lialui at the King's desire. He has rendered great assistance by compiling a census as a basis for the collection of the hut tax in the Barotse Valley. He has recently, by public proclamation, given the final death-blow to the ancient system of serfdom or domestic slavery. He has freed every slave in his dominion, between 25,000 and 30,000 natives being thus liberated.

"His very dusky majesty—he was one of the blackest of black men—has had a place in the affections of the British ever since he came to London in 1902 to attend the Coronation of King Edward. He was in fact the only other King at that ceremony and he was immensely proud of the distinction. Also the visit, sore trial as it was to his majesty, allowed him to achieve the ambition of his life.

"He had always wanted to meet 'the great white chief,' and the day before he left England on his return home he was presented to King Edward. Speaking with considerable emotion after the ceremony, he said: 'I am now happy.'

"Incidentally, Lewanika had made the lowest obeisance ever made at the palace, and he also presented King Edward with an ivory tusk which required the full strength of two brawny Barotses to carry.

"His journey to England in the Dunottar Castle had given him his first glimpse of the sea. He was vastly impressed, but he was none the less glad to leave the ship—'a fine ship,' he said, 'but I don't like her when she moves,' and he added that he would rather walk back even if it took him twelve years. He hardly did that, but months after his departure—with liberty silk costumes for his twelve royal wives—he was heard of making a leisurely journey back to Barotseland.

"He was not a Christian himself, but he ruled his country on very Christian lines. He was a generous man, too. Sometimes, as when he presented Lord Selborne with a hippopotamus, his gifts were embarrassing. The last heard of Lewanika in this country was his offer, a month after the war broke out, of his services to England."

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

THE reason of the flight, says the Rev. J. P. Johnson, is low wages, whatever may be said of lynch law and the political and civil disabilities of the Negro as contributing causes.

The Negro farm hand gets for his compensation hardly more than the mule he plows; that is his board and shelter. Some mules fare better than Negroes. This, too, in spite of the fact that the money received for farm products has advanced more than 100 per cent. The laborer has not shared correspondingly in this advance.

A colored paper, the Nashville *Globe*, adds:

Negroes are leaving Nashville to escape the oppression that is so prevalent in official circles. The black man knows he has no redress and it is better for him to leave than to be subjected to the indignities that are his portion daily.

A correspondent writes to the New Orleans *States:*

Why, then, should there be any organized attempt made to prevent the Negro from leaving the South? So far as our state is concerned, it is simply this: The sugar planters now see an opportunity of reaping large profits by keeping a surplus of labor here to rob the poor white man and the poor black man of their rightful share in the production of their labor. If the Negro, in compliance with the law of supply and demand, would seek better remuneration for his labor in the North, men of both races would have to be paid more, as both would be in a better position to demand more wages.

Here is what one sugar planter proposes. In order that the sugar planter can have cheap Negro labor three months in the year for the harvesting of their crops, Negroes in the cities should not be permitted to go North. In other words, he would have thousands of Negroes remain idle in the cities nine months in the year, depressing wages of whites and blacks alike, in order that a few sugar planters might be able to reap larger profits from their operations.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks that:

Just so long as a Negro will submit to being worked on the farm with all kinds of hardship and with almost no pay for his labor; and just so long as a Negro is satisfied with anything that the white man thinks is best for him—he is a "Good Negro."

But, on the other hand, if a Negro resents, and seeks better positions and higher wages, the Negro at once ceases to be a "Good Negro"—he is seeking undue honors, and is high-minded and bad.

The Sumter, S. C., *Item*, a white paper, says:

Rev. J. W. Moultrie, colored, pastor of Emanuel Methodist Church, one of the oldest and probably the largest Negro congregations of Sumter, was arrested at the Atlantic Coast Line station yesterday afternoon by Rural Policeman Sam Newman on the charge of being a labor agent engaged in enticing labor to leave the state. The arrest created considerable excitement and not a little resentment on the part of the Negroes, and for a little while there was a hint of trouble. The excitement subsided, however, when Rev. Moultrie was released on bond and, subsequently, the charge against him was dismissed, as it was established that the arrest was a mistake.

A correspondent tells THE CRISIS that the mistake was not one of identity, but that when the whites saw the furor which the arrest caused and that the colored people were arming themselves, the "rural" officer found out that it was somebody else he wanted *and not Mr. Moultrie!*

The Danville, Va., *Battle Ax*, a white paper, says:

Yes sir-ee Bob, "Danville Does Things," and does 'em often. The latest act is the stopping of three car loads of colored men who were departing for the North to work in brick yards, arresting the vice-president of the company who was here looking up help and fining him $500. Now if the gentlemen who got so interested in stopping these men from going where they could get good pay for their work had a good job to offer them, it wouldn't look quite so bad. But I'll venture if that three car loads of colored men could possibly get jobs in this section that the average wage wouldn't amount to enough to buy a gallon of white beans per day. Now the people who are so interested in keeping the laborers in these parts should know that even a colored working man can't live on air and a little Dan River water. But the idea seems to be that plenty of cheap labor must be kept on hand ready for service whenever they are wanted, and when they are no longer needed they are turned out to graze, in a land where the grazing-land is all posted, the black berry patches wired in, and even fishing for tadpoles is not allowed.

From the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*:

The Negroes who have been driven from East St. Louis ate their bread in the sweat of their faces. They did not even stop at bread. Whatever fault may have been found with the Negro, he has never been accused of parsimony. Too often his expenditures exactly equal his income. The Negroes are good spenders and they pay cash. The merchants and the landlords estimate that loss of these 1,000 Negroes means a weekly shrinking of about $18,000 in business receipts. None of the mob have shown any disposition to make this shrinkage good. None of them have offered to fill the enforced vacancies.

THE REAL FOOD PROBLEM.

THE Durham, N. C., *Morning Herald*, a white paper, tells us:

Land owners in many sections of the South will not permit their tenants to plant

food and feed-stuffs. They insist on cotton being planted. . . .

The land owners claim they cannot keep a check on the amount of feed and food-stuffs raised, but they can check the tenant up on cotton. Cotton must be ginned before it is sold. Each ginner can keep a record of the amount of cotton ginned for each Negro tenant and the landlord has no trouble in collecting his tolls.

One owner of several thousand acres of land told all his Negro tenants that if one of them planted a row of corn he would be "run off the place." Investigation has shown that even in the boll weevil districts, where the insects have made the raising of cotton unprofitable, the land owners are still insisting that this one crop be planted. Many Negro farmers last season were unable to produce enough cotton to buy feed for their live stock and food for themselves.

It is suggested that the government or the state, or the two working together, assume control of certain plantations and insist the tenants be given the right to plant food and feed-crops if they so desire, regardless of the views of the land owners.

THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY.

PRESIDENT W. S. SCARBOROUGH, of Wilberforce University, has received the following telegram from Colonel F. L. Wynn at Columbus, New Mexico:

Account of sending eighty-four non-commissioned officers to Des Moines Training Camp, and consequent probable promotion with commissioned rank in National Army, 24th Infantry will have places for educated, forceful young men, competent to become non-commissioned officers. Clerks badly needed. Request your assistance in securing such who will fulfill the required requirements. Have applicants apply in person to nearest recruiting office, presenting copy of this telegram, and by letter enclosing recommendations to me if passed.

During the debate on the Draft Bill, Congressman Nichols of South Carolina cavorted in this way:

If you put a boy from Mississippi in a Negro regiment from Massachusetts, you won't have to go to Germany to have war. You will have it right here.

The familiar rebel yell of the Southerners greeted this declaration.

To this the Danville, Va., *Torchlight*, a colored paper, replies:

It can hardly be expected that an administration dominated by this spirit of lawlessness and sectional strife, could prosecute very successfully a war against a foreign foe. In fact, there are many people in this country who believe a war "right here" that would shoot to death the spirit of rebelism and lawlessness and anarchy which make every decent Southerner ashamed that he was born in the South, would be the greatest blessing that could come to the South. The Negro did not fight in the regiment with the sensitive white "boy from Mississippi" at San Juan; but it was he that saved the white boy's skin on that memorable occasion, and brought back in glory the flag the white boy had permitted to drag in defeat and humiliation.

In fact, there are signs that the colored people are getting restive under their treatment in regard to the "right to fight." The Boston *Journal* reports a colored man, James G. Wolff, as saying in a recent public speech:

"Last month, through the Department of Justice, an attempt was made to persuade the people of this country that we were disloyal and were plotting to align ourselves with an alien enemy. How wicked such men must be who would seek to injure a class who have always so faithfully supported the institutions of this country—whose patriotism is surpassed by no body of citizens, in spite of fewer reasons for such sentiment.

"There must be an immediate change in the attitude of Washington on these grave questions," he proceeded. "We are American citizens now and forever. We are entitled to equal opportunities in all avenues of life."

To this the *Pioneer Press*, a colored paper of Martinsburg, W. Va., adds in a comment on the colored man's easy temper:

Kick him. All right boss. Deny him a meal in an eating house, off goes his hat and he into the kitchen. Deny him a bed, he'll sleep on the floor or in the mow. Jimcrow him in the movies and he crowds the galleries. In the cars and on boats he is happy with his banjo, song, and jig. Disfranchise him, he crosses his leg and waits for God to do everything to bring right around. To climax it, he wants to fight for his country, in the very face of the fact that he is told he is not wanted.

The Baltimore *Afro-American* says:

We are wondering what were the feelings of former Premier Viviani as he sat in the Supreme Court of the United States and listened to the pleading of prominent lawyers for the segregation of a portion of America's population because of the color of their skins. It must have opened up a new phase of the American character with which he had not been made acquainted.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

General Smuts, his eyes opened in the East African campaign to the possibilities in the huge native population "for the creation of the most powerful army the world has ever seen," calls for a clause in the treaty of peace forbidding the future military training of African natives. There

speaks South African sensitiveness over the racial question, with knowledge of the prowess of natives in arms under European officers since 1914. At the beginning of 1915, German black troops forced the surrender of British infantry at Jasin in German East Africa, and in Kamerun 3,000 black soldiers fought for a year against more than double their number of Belgian, British, and French troops, and escaped into Spanish territory when their ammunition was gone. All the European nations have native soldiers in Africa, holding them primarily to suppress rebellions, but secondarily as defensive or offensive forces against the colonies of other nations; Belgium alone is said to have trained 30,000 blacks. . . . . .

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, a colored minister of New York City, thinks that:

This is the psychological moment to say to the American white government from every pulpit and platform and through every newspaper, "Yes, we are loyal and patriotic. Boston Commons, Bunker Hill, Gettysburg, Fort Pillow, Appomattox, San Juan Hill, and Carrizal will testify to our loyalty. While we love our flag and country, we do not believe in fighting for the protection of commerce on the high seas until the powers that be give us at least some verbal assurance that the property and lives of the members of our race are going to be protected on land from Maine to Mississippi." Let us have the courage to say to the white American people, "Give us the same rights which you enjoy, and then we will fight by your side with all of our might for every international right on land and sea."

If this kind of talk is not loyalty, then I am disloyal; if this is not patriotism, then I am unpatriotic; if this is treason, then I am a traitor. It is not that I love Cæsar less but these black Romans more, who have been true to the flag for two hundred and fifty years. It is infinitely more disgraceful and outrageous to hang and burn colored men, boys, and women without a trial in the times of peace than it is for Germans in time of war to blow up ships loaded with mules and molasses.

MANASSAS, 1917.

ELIZABETH MINER KING in the New York *Evening Post* writes:

Then each graduate arose and carefully walked the prescribed chalk line in front of the platform, back of the sewing-machine table, to receive his diploma. As each received his roll, tears welled in his eyes. The carpenters came forward for their diplomas; the shoemaker came for his; the capped girl in domestic science came for hers, and the teachers for theirs. A bent old minister in tail coat and wrinkled face brought his charges bouquets of backyard roses and grass stalks. One girl bowed low over a huge white peony from some one's fence bush. One girl got none. She held her hands between her skirts to make less noticeable their emptiness. Search as I could there was nothing I could improvise for her.

It is over. Everybody rise and sing the "Star-Spangled Banner." The tall oaks are up first, and the key in which the song is pitched goes as high as their utmost tops. Only the smallest lads can squeal through the song. Those who cannot reach the top notes of "the rockets' red glare" wave their arms and sway their bodies, ready to come down strong when "the flag was still there."

Then the mules are harnessed, the young folks packed away, and those who live twenty miles back in Virginy and 'low to get home by sunset jog on. Others go to see the exhibits of trades, the bread, the dressmaking, the horseshoeing, and other shoeing.

The young men hang around, treating the girls to ice cream, and the "undergrads" get together, talking over the year's events. The matrons gather their broods, or sit under the trees for a chat. The "white folks" go in single file across the ploughed field from the grove to the "campus." And the graduating class in the front seats have just begun to amble back up the hill through the oaks, crooning with many an obligato, like a medley of violins:

Keep me from sinking down,
Oh, keep me from sinking down.
Amen.

It was sunset.

MISS L. R. YOUNG, Sargeant School. J. L. BERRY, Howard. E. J. SCOTT, JR., Phillips Exeter. F. P. SMITH, Indiana.

The Horizon

EDUCATION.

SUMMER schools will be held as follows: At Greensboro, N. C., the A. and T. School, beginning June 25, and continuing 5 weeks, J. B. Dudley, president; Norfolk, Va., the Booker T. Washington High School, beginning June 20, Prof. T. C. Erwin, conductor; Shreveport, La., beginning June 6 and continuing 6 weeks, T. H. Kane, Box 722; Natchez, Miss., June 4 to June 29, G. W. Brumfield, director; Cambria, Va., E. A. Long, conductor; Tuskegee Institute, June 11 to July 20, R. R. Moton, principal; New Orleans, La., June 11 to July 20, Prof. Alfred Lawless, Jr., conductor; Virginia N. and I. Institute, Petersburg, June 20 to August 1, J. M. Gandy, conductor; Florida A. and M., Tallahassee, June 11 to August 20; Howe Institute, Memphis, Tenn., June 11, continuing 6 weeks; Ft. Valley, Ga., H. and I., June 4 to June 30, H. A. Hunt, principal.

¶ Prof. M. S. Davage has been elected by the Freedmen's Aid Society to succeed the late Dr. R. S. Lovinggood as president of Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.

¶ In Meridian, Miss., superintendents, principals and white teachers receive $69,907.10, colored principals and teachers $9,746.25, janitors for white schools $4,860, janitors for colored schools $612.

¶ C. W. Florence of the School of Education, University of Pittsburg, has led the university's debating team during the last three years, his team defeating several of the Eastern colleges and the larger universities of the Middle West.

¶ The General Education Board announces among its recent disbursements $50,974 for rural education among Negroes and $102,200 for Negro colleges and industrial schools.

¶ Miss M. O. Bonner of the Brookline, Mass., High School composed the class song of the graduating class of which she was a member.

¶ Two colored boys are on the basketball team which won the school championship for the cities of Duluth and Superior.

¶ A colored high school is to be erected in Shreveport, La., at a cost of $26,911.

¶ Dr. S. M. Newman, president of Howard University, informs us that he has not resigned but merely stated his intention to resign after accomplishing several matters which he has in hand. His reason for resigning is not age or health, but family bereavement and desire to engage in literary work.

¶ A site consisting of 257 acres in the suburbs of Alexandria, La., has been located for Leland University at a cost of $18,000. The building to be erected will cost between $75,000 and $100,000. Agriculture will be one of the leading features of the school.

¶ E. E. Smith has been leader of Virginia Union University's debating team for four years without a single defeat. He has won two victories over Howard and one each over Lincoln and Wilberforce.

¶ At the first annual outdoor athletic meet under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at Carroll Park, Baltimore, Md., Howard University won the loving cup. School No. 110 was victorious in the school boys' events and there were three men tied for the individual trophy offered by the *Afro-American*. Two thousand people the attended.

¶ The Executive Committee of Shaw Alumni Association is offering a gold prize for the best "alma mater" song written by a graduate or former student.

¶ Six colored nurses were graduated from the Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. This is the first colored class from this city hospital. The Mayor presided.

¶ Miss Vivian Carter is one of six graduates to qualify for place on the honor roll of the Auburn, N. Y., High School.

¶ In an oratorical contest between the students of the Chicago Law School, Starling D. W. Carr, a freshman, took first prize, a gold medal. There were sixteen white competitors.

¶ Blyden Jackson, age six, of the Western Colored Branch Library, Louisville, Ky., won the first primary prize, and Virginia Allen, age ten, of the Eastern Colored Branch won the first intermediate prize in the final Story Telling Contest conducted by the Louisville colored branch libraries. Their names will be engraved on the Cotter Story Telling Contest Cup given by the Louisville Free Public Library, and named in honor of Prof. Joseph S. Cotter, who originated the Story Telling Contest.

¶ Resolutions condemning the location of Fisk School, an institution for Negro pupils

in New Orleans, La., which is in the vice district, were unanimously adopted at a Negro mass meeting and will be forwarded to Superintendent Gwinn.

¶ Prof. C. G. O'Kelly has resigned the presidency of Kittrell College to become dean of the National Training School at Durham, N. C., of which Dr. James E. Shepard is president.

THE WAR.

We regret to learn that Lieut.-Col. Charles Young is confined to the Letterman Hospital in San Francisco.

¶ One hundred colored women met in New York City and formed the Women's Auxiliary to the Fifteenth Infantry, N. Y. N. G. Miss Susan E. Frazier was elected president.

¶ A training camp for 1,250 Negro officers was opened at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, June 15. Commanders from six army departments selected Negro applicants as follows: Northeastern, 40; Eastern, 240; Southeastern, 430; Central, 195; Southern, 75; Western, 20. This provided for 1,000 colored men selected from college graduates and members of Negro regiments of the National Guard, and was exclusive of 250 noncommissioned officers and enlisted men assigned for training as prospective officers from the Negro regiments of the regular army.

¶ A Negro battalion, numbering 600 Denver citizens, has been given authority for organization by Adjt.-Gen. Baldwin. Capt. Thomas Campbell was commissioned major.

¶ The First Separate Battalion D. C. N. G., probably will be expanded into a regiment as the result of the decision of the War Department to permit the National Guard of the country to organize new units. An additional battery of field artillery may be organized.

¶ Colored cavalrymen of the 9th and 10th Regiments acted as an escort to Marshal Joffre at West Point.

¶ Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, appointed the Hon. Charles W. Anderson a member of the committee for the entertainment of the visiting War Commissioners Joffre, Balfour, and Viviani.

¶ The Frederick Douglass Guards has been organized by colored men in Des Moines, Iowa. Atty. Geo. H. Woodson, formerly first sergeant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, donated the use of 100 repeating rifles.

¶ The City Council, Chicago, Ill., appointed Dr. Allen A. Wesley, formerly major in the 8th Regiment, and Col. Franklin A. Denison, head of the regiment and now assistant attorney general of the state, as two representative citizens on the committee of one hundred selected to entertain Gen. Joffre of France and his staff.

¶ The Red Cross Unit of the National Red Cross Association at Howard University remained over after the close of that institution to sew for the soldiers, and a request came to them from the National organization for two women and a man to be sent to Atlanta to aid in relieving the victims of the recent fire in that city.

¶ The entire student body of Sumner Colored High School, in St. Louis, Mo., numbering 1,000 boys and girls, at a mass meeting voted unanimously to give up all athletics this spring and summer and devote their spare time to gardening.

¶ Major John H. Anderson, who has been detailed at Monrovia, Liberia, for two years as a U. S. Army officer, succeeding Lieut.-Col. Charles Young, has arrived in San Juan, Porto Rico, on his way to take up his duties.

¶ Dr. Ernest Lyon, consul general of the Liberian Republic in the United States, has received word that the Republic of Liberia has severed diplomatic relations with the imperial German government and will cooperate with the United States and her allies in the prosecution of the war.

MUSIC AND ART.

H. T. BURLEIGH'S "Southland Sketches" for violin and piano were included in the numbers given by Doris Baker, violinist, who was the assisting artist at a Southern concert given by the Richmond Male Choral Society, Richmond, Va.

¶ On May 15 Mr. William H. Richardson, baritone of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, pianist, appeared on the program of the "At Home" Musicale given by the Boston composer, Mrs. Edith Noyes Greene, at her studio in Huntington Chambers. Mrs. Hare gave music talks prefacing Mr. Richardson's offering of song groups.

¶ Miss Yula T. Hardin, a pupil of Straight University, gave her graduating piano recital on May 18 at the college chapel. She is an exceptionally talented young musician and is a student of both the harp and piano.

¶ Miss Revella Hughes, who is the second

graduate in piano from Howard University School of Music, gave her graduating recital at the close of the session. She is a pupil of Mr. Roy W. Tibbs and has unusual possibilities. Miss Hughes will teach next year at the Washington Conservatory of Music.

¶ Coleridge-Taylor's "Atonement" was given May 20 by the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church Choir, Washington, D. C.

¶ The Hampton chorus, composed of 700 voices, has given a fine rendition of Part 1 of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" under the direction of Mr. R. Nathaniel Dett. Dr. A. T. Davison, chorister of Harvard College, sang the baritone solo. Dr. Davison was sent to Hampton Institute to study the music situation there at the request of the General Education Board.

¶ The Mendelssohn Club at Albany, N. Y., featured the Foote setting of Coleridge-Taylor's "The Farewell of Hiawatha," with Louis Shenk as baritone soloist at their closing concert of the season.

¶ The West Indian Progressive Association gave a very successful concert at Massey Hall, Toronto, Canada, with Daisy Tapley, contralto, and Roland Hayes, tenor, as the visiting artists.

¶ "Rachel," the race-play written by Miss Angelina W. Grimké, was presented at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Mass., on May 24, under the auspices of the Sunday School of St. Bartholomew's Church. The principals, although amateur actors, deserve mention for the splendid performance of their roles. The part of Rachel was taken by Mrs. Harriet Keelan Johnson. During the intermission, Coleridge-Taylor numbers were played by a selected trio, consisting of Maud Cuney Hare, pianist; Clarence Cameron White, violinist, and J. Harrell, 'cellist.

¶ At the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Art Students' League of Chicago, held at the Art Institute May 4 to June 11, works of two Negro artists, Charles Clarence Dawson and W. M. Farrow, were shown. Mr. Dawson's "Cotton Pickers," "The Bathers" and "A Spot on the Boul. Mich.," and Mr. Farrow's "From Under the Bridge" were exhibited. The latter's "Moment of Rest" is on exhibition at the Independent Artists' display in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

¶ The Phyllis Wheatley Home Association of Detroit, Mich., recently presented Mr. Roland W. Hayes, tenor, in a song recital at the Second Baptist Church of that city. Mr. Sinclair White Tyler, violinist, and Mr. Harry P. Guy, organist, were the assisting artists. The Cleveland, Ohio, Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has presented Mr. Hayes in recital at the Cory M. E. Church, at which two of Mr Henry T. Burleigh's songs were used, with the composer accompanying

¶ The closing exercises of Haines Institute of Augusta, Ga., included the rendition of Cowen's "Rose Maiden" with Mr. Roland Hayes as the assisting artist. Of his singing, Mr. T. J. Hickman, a member of the Board of Education of Augusta, and president of the Augusta Choral Society, wrote: "As for the Boston tenor, he was delightful. I do not know when I have heard a more pleasing voice, so well modulated and colorful. He would do credit to any organization."

¶ "Just On the Other Side," the music of which is composed by a colored girl, Miss Mary M. Gibson, won the competition for the class of 1918 at Radcliff's annual interclass song competition. It will be included in the authorized college song book.

¶ Miss Beatrice Perry, a colored girl, has been revealed as "Neave Perry," whose short stories in magazines have won praise for the past two years.

¶ The sixteenth annual recital of pupils of Mrs. Estelle Ancrum Forster was held June 15 in Boston, Mass. The 1916-17 class included 3 students in harmony, 3 in organ, 4 in solfeggio, and 42 in piano.

¶ Mrs. Meta Z. W. Fuller, of Framingham, was awarded second sculpture prize of twenty-five dollars offered by the Masachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party. Her work was titled: "Peace Halting the Ruthlessness of War."

¶ Six thousand people attended the contest held in Indianapolis between Bethel Choir of Chicago and Allen Chapel of Indianapolis. The Chicago Choir, led by Prof. J. A. Munday, defeated the home choir.

¶ In Winchester, Va., "Jake Among the Indians," written by Principal P. W. Gibson of the Douglass School, was successfully presented by the pupils of the school.

¶ Pupils of the senior classes of the Industrial High School in Birmingham, Ala., presented a patriotic pageant, "The Negro in American History."

¶ The Norfolk Colored Dramatic Club gave a successful presentation of Charles Klein's "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Colonial Theatre under the direction of J. C. Stith,

for the benefit of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

¶ Mrs. Emilie Hapgood will continue the Colored Players as an organization and next season they will be seen in a Broadway, New York, theatre in a new program of plays. Mrs. Hapgood will also present the players on tour.

¶ The Martin-Smith Music School in New York City has held its tenth annual recital. The symphony orchestra of 130 members was assisted by the choir of St. Marks Church and gave the "Magic Flute" Overture and the "G Minor Symphony" of Mozart, among other numbers.

¶ In New York City Miss Nora Bayes is appearing at the 39th Street Theatre with a company of forty, three-fourths of whom are Negroes.

¶ Albert Sammons and William Murdock, both in khaki, gave the first performance of a violin sonata in D-Minor (ms.) by Coleridge-Taylor, April 14, in London. "All our efforts to identify this work with the help of the 'official' biography of the composer have proved unavailing." The *Daily Telegraph* adds: "But from internal evidence it would seem to be an early work. It is brimful of a delightful kind of melodiousness. The workmanship is for so gifted a composer simplicty itself. Is it possible that the sonata should fill one of the lacunæ in the composer's published list of works—op. 25, 27, 28, 32 all seem to be missing." The *Times* spoke of "passages of serene, almost feminine, beauty, expressed in rapturous and rather breathless sentences."

¶ A patriotic kermis, representing United States possessions, was given by the pupils and alumni of School No. 17, Indianapolis, Ind., under the auspices of the Woman's Council. Mrs. W. E. Brown was the director. Two thousand people saw the performance.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

MISS ESSIE GOODE, a graduate of Columbia University, has been appointed pathological chemist at the Presbyterian Hospital connected with the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital of Columbia University.

¶ Philadelphia, Pa., has a force of 287 colored policemen.

¶ In Chicago, Ill., a tag day has brought $800 to the Old Folks Home and $600 to the Phyllis Wheatley Home.

¶ State officials of Tennessee, after investigating the restaurants of Chattanooga for two weeks, declared that the cleanest one was conducted by a Negro.

¶ Colored taxpayers in Elizabeth, N. J., have started a movement to form a taxpayers' association in order to unite their efforts in the matter of public improvements. They own about $300,000 worth of property.

¶ In Hobson City, Ala., an exclusive colored town, there are 4 churches with a combined membership of 700, a public school with 250 pupils, 12 progressive stores, waterworks, electric lights, police and sanitary departments, a jail and a governing board, elected every two years, which consists of seven municipal officers, including a chief of police.

¶ Three white men, with their faces blackened so as to disguise themselves as Negroes, held up the cashier of the First National Bank at Kittyville, Md., getting $10,000.

¶ Douglass Memorial Hospital in Philadelphia has been appropriated $24,000 by the State, an increase of $4,000; Mercy Hospital, $14,000, an increase of $4,000; and the Downington School $25,000, an increase of $5,000.

¶ Cherry Street Branch of the Evansville, Indiana, Public Library is for colored people, and had during 1916 a circulation of 15,077 volumes.

¶ Large numbers of well-to-do colored people lost their property in the Atlanta, Ga., fire. The colored Odd Fellows building was used for relief purposes and a committee of eight prominent citizens, including three colored men, H. H. Pace, E. A. Oliver and A. F. Herndon, was appointed for rehabilitation.

¶ Two California men have received Carnegie Hero Medals: Julius Malone, who lost his life in saving guests of a Los Angeles fire, 1912, and Victor Milton, who was permanently crippled in rescuing a woman from a fire.

¶ The West Virginia Legislature has made the following appropriations to colored institutions for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1917, and ending July 1, 1919:

West Virginia Collegiate Institute	$103,700
Bluefield Colored Institute	40,000
Storer College	5,400
Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium	40,000
Colored Orphans' Home	35,000
Barnett Hospital	2,500

¶ Through Mr. Claude Clark the colored people of South Texas are to have a bathing

pavilion in Galveston, accommodating 300 bathers at a time.

¶ Girard Miller has been appointed to the police force in Buffalo, N. Y.

¶ The Brooklyn, N. Y., Branch of the Y. M. C. A. has closed a contract for the erection of a new $200,000 building.

¶ The fourth annual flower market of the Women's Co-operative Civic League has been held in Baltimore, Md.

INDUSTRY.

W. H. WEST, formerly a janitor in the Federal Building at Trinidad, has invented a window transom. It can be adjusted in any size window and prevents dust, rain, snow and all kinds of insects from coming in and at the same time gives plenty of fresh air. Mr. West is said to have been offered $50,000 for his invention.

¶ The glass works in Spring City, Pa., are substituting colored girls for white boys. They are paying the girls as high as two dollars per day where the boys formerly employed received seventy-five cents per day.

¶ In Harlem, New York City, Mrs. Emma J. Murray has opened a department store. In conjunction with it she will also operate a hairdressing and beauty department.

¶ George M. Johnson, in Pittsburgh, Pa., has invented a car caging device for all kinds of mine shafts.

¶ Pueblo, Colo., has over 100 manufacturing plants representing thirty different lines of industry, giving employment to several thousand colored men.

¶ One hundred and nineteen Portuguese Negroes from the Cape Verde Islands are held at the Immigration Station in New Bedford, Mass., under the literacy clause in the immigration law. They probably will be deported.

¶ Fifteen colored women have been employed at the Ivorydale roundhouse of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad as wipers of engines.

¶ Colored women in Cleveland, Ohio, have been employed as car cleaners on the Big Four Railroad in place of colored men who struck for higher wages.

¶ The J. B. Key Oil, Gas and Mining Company has been organized by Negroes in Okmulgee, Okla., with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and J. B. Key, a wealthy Negro business man, as president and general manager. It is planned to consolidate all the colored oil companies in Oklahoma into this firm.

¶ June 30, 1912, there were 4,463 Negro Postal Savings depositors in the United States with $189,432 deposited. Following are geographic division statistics:

New England	161	$3,640
Middle Atlantic	881	30,027
East North Central.....	580	28,992
West North Central.....	392	19,906
South Atlantic	1,124	43,263
East South Central.....	597	23,571
West South Central.....	481	19,850
Mountain	130	12,528
Pacific	117	7,655

MEETINGS.

THE 10th annual session of the Negro State Medical and Pharmaceutical Association met in Guthrie, Okla., for a three-day session. The Mayor of the city, John R. Hogan, welcomed the delegates.

¶ Dr. Mary F. Waring represented the National Association of Colored Women at the meeting of the National Council of Women held in Chicago, May 10 and 11, at Hotel Congress.

¶ More than 100 Negro delegates representing 15 states were present at the initial session in Fort Worth, Tex., of the Tenth National Sunday School Convention of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

¶ A centennial meeting of the Frederick Douglass Campaign Committee was held May 17 in Brooklyn, N. Y. Many prominent colored citizens lent their names as patrons. The Rev. Geo. Frazier Miller delivered the address.

¶ The 4th annual convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees will be held in Atlanta, Ga., July 11.

¶ The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will assemble in New Orleans, July 25, for its thirteenth annual session.

¶ The 19th annual session of the Medical Society of Negro Physicians, Pharmacists and Dentists of Kentucky met in Winchester May 9 and 10. Dr. P. M. Flack, of Louisville, presided.

¶ The Southern Sociological Congress will be held at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 30 to August 3.

¶ The golden jubilee of the Independent Order of St. Luke will be celebrated August 21-23 in Richmond, Va.

¶ The West Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs met in its tenth annual session with the Woman's Improvement League at Charleston, May 25 and 26. A measure providing for defective children was discussed; a telegram co-operating with

Nation-wide Prohibition was sent to President Wilson; and Mrs. B. J. Tyler was elected to represent the federation at the meeting of the National Defense Council.

¶ The 50th annual session of the Iowa State Federation was held in Ottumwa, May 21-23. A portrait of the late Booker T. Washington, painted by H. O. Tanner, was unveiled. The picture will be placed in the historical building of the State at Ottumwa.

¶ The Delaware State Federation has held its first annual session. In Indianapolis a four days' session was held during May, representing 60 clubs and 800 women, with one hundred delegates.

¶ The 61st annual conference of the British Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada will assemble at the local church, St. Catherines, Ontario, June 26.

¶ The first annual meeting of the Volunteer State Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association conducted a two days' session in Nashville, Tenn., and re-elected E. P. Taylor as president.

THE CHURCH.

THE first Negro suffragan bishop in the United States was elected by the Episcopal Council of the Diocese of Arkansas, May 11. He is Archdeacon J. A. Russell, of Lawrenceville, Va.

¶ The vestry of All Saints Church, St. Louis, Mo., has extended a unanimous call to Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, of St. Philip's, Pittsburg, Pa., to become rector, succeeding the late Rev. C. M. C. Mason. Rev. Bishop is a son of Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Church, New York City, and a nephew of the late Rev. Mason.

¶ John McCormick, the Irish tenor, donated a victrola to the St. Benedict Colored Church fair in New York City. The net receipts of the fair amounted to over $600.

¶ The Baptist Jubilee will be held at Lynchburg, Va., July 10-15, in celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Virginia Baptist State Convention.

¶ The Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada recently closed its first convention for colored men in Norfolk, Va. Six hundred and forty-eight men were registered and twenty-six churches represented.

PERSONAL.

¶ Ex-Queen Ranavalova of Madagascar is dead.

¶ Henry T. Burleigh and J. Rosamond Johnson received honorary degrees of Master of Arts at the Atlanta University commencement.

¶ The will of Frank H. Keys, carriage manufacturer of Council Bluffs, Iowa, bequeaths $50,000 to Tuskegee Institute and $400,000 to the improvement of industrial conditions of colored people of the South.

¶ James R. Harris, Sr., has completed forty years' service in the mailing division of the local post office in Louisville, Ky.

¶ The marriage of Miss Emma Ethlynde Bibb to Harry H. Pace took place June 20 in Atlanta, Ga.

¶ A complimentary reception and luncheon was given in Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington, D. C., June 2, in honor of the eightieth birthday of former Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana. A silver loving cup was presented from New Orleans.

¶ The Hon. Herbert F. Wright, American Consul at Porto Cabello, Venezuela, has returned to his home at Marshalltown, Iowa.

¶ The Rev. John Albert Williams, colored priest of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon in Omaha, was re-elected secretary of the Diocese of Nebraska at the recent annual church council.

¶ The necrology for the month includes Abel P. Caldwell, editor of the *Courant*, Philadelphia; Mrs. Jessie Taylor Johnson at Chicago, Ill., mother of Fenton Johnson, the poet; William P. Hall, in Philadelphia, Pa., who was a poultry dealer in the Reading Terminal Market for many years; William H. Hearn, a former employee in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.; Will H. Dixon, the noted song writer, at Chicago, Ill.; Ruth McEnery Stuart, of Louisiana, author of dialect tales of the Negro; Joseph B. Foraker, former U. S. Senator from Ohio, who saved the reputaton and standing of the five companies of the 25th Infantry, discharged without trial by President Roosevelt; Mrs. Helen Letitia Fields, in San Francisco, mother of Dr. William H. Fields, and known as "Grandma Fields." At New Orleans, La., a squad of soldiers from the United States barracks, near Chalmette, attended the funeral of Colonel F. C. Antoine, who at his death was assistant adjutant and quartermaster general of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, G. A. R.; Col. Simon C. Collins, a Civil War veteran, who enlisted in the 6th Regiment of Colored Volunteers in Philadelphia is dead; the funeral of the

Rev. Thomas Henry Shorts, for thirty years pastor of Queen Street Baptist Church, Hampton, Va., was attended by thousands of men and women from all sections of the State; Dr. W. F. Montgomery, a practising physician at Sophia, W. Va., and a graduate of Atlanta University is dead.

¶ Dr. H. L. Morehouse, for many years secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, is dead. He was one of the foremost Baptists of the country and will be especially missed among the colored people of the South.

POLITICS.

PROF. A. L. BRITWELL, former principal of Greendale School, has announced his candidacy for Magistrate for the Fourth District, Lexington, Ky.

¶ Dr. John Hopkins has been re-elected alderman of the Sixth Ward at Wilmington, Del.

¶ Dr. Alfred P. Russell, a colored man, ran well for the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, though he lost, as did Moorfield Storey. Hon. A. S. Pillsbury was elected.

GHETTO.

MISS BESSIE EASLEY has been awarded $100 for discrimination in the Automat lunchrooms in New York City.

¶ Frank R. Stewart, a colored attorney of Pittsburg, has succeeded in having all of the colored men discharged who were arrested wholesale sometime ago for killing a grocer. The police at the time arrested 200 colored men and sent 70 of them to the workhouse.

¶ A foreman of a chain gang in Chattanooga, Tenn., has been exonerated for the killing of a 15-year-old colored boy in cold blood. The boy was shot through the back.

¶ The Lube Martin case has been re-opened by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Gen. B. H. Young, an ex-Confederate soldier, is defending the prisoner.

¶ The Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga., after two years, has declared that colored Shriners have no legal right to exist. They are enjoined from using rituals and wearing pins of the same design as those used by the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine throughout the United States. The colored Shriners are determined to fight the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

¶ R. C. Rogers, a Negro in Angola, Ind., has been given a judgment of one dollar against the proprietor of the Angola Theatre, who ejected him from a main floor seat he was occupying in the theatre.

¶ Residents of Lauraville, near Baltimore, Md., protested against the location of Morgan College on the old Ivy Mills property on the Hillen Road. Morgan College is now located in a strictly white neighborhood and has been since 1880. Not only has no friction been in evidence on account of its location, but property values have not depreciated. Arrangements for the new location have been completed.

¶ Refusal of Southern students at the Lake Forest Academy to compete against a colored athlete, Kelly, led to the calling off of the track meet between that institution and the New Trier Township High School in Cook County, Ill.

¶ In Savannah, Ga., a colored woman has, after three years, gained $1,800 from the estate of her white father.

¶ Five Negroes have been arrested in Georgia for publishing doggerel poetry about leaving the South.

¶ Sam Conley, who last year killed a man who beat his mother and whose mother was afterward lynched, has been tried in Georgia and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary for voluntary manslaughter. A new trial has been asked.

¶ A Cleveland auto company refused to carry Mrs. Josephine H. Miner. She sued the company through her attorney, C. S. Sutton, and recovered a verdict of $125.

¶ A riot between white and Negro workingmen has taken place in East St. Louis. It is said that the Negroes were brought in as strike breakers in the packing plants and other industrial establishments. The militia was called out and order assured after 1,500 or more colored men had been driven from the city.

¶ Difficulties which had something of the aspect of the racial riot have taken place in San Juan Hill District, New York, and in Harlem.

¶ The following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

May 7, Phœnix, Ariz., Starr Daley, lynched for murder.

May 11, Shreveport, La., Henry Brooks, shot for intimacy with a white woman.

May 20, Fulton, Ky., Lawrence Dempsey, hanged for wounding a railroad watchman.

May 22, Memphis, Tenn., Ell Persons, burned for alleged rape and murder.

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(*Continued from page* 110)

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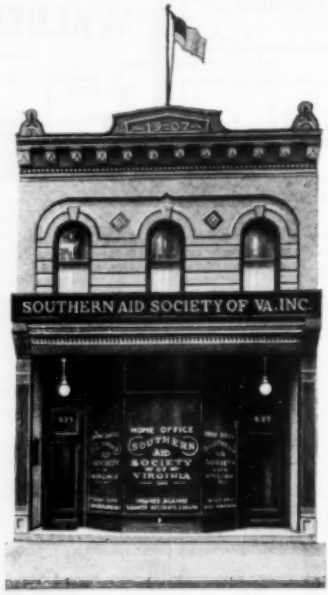

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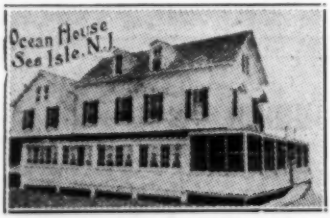

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MEMPHIS
May 22, A. D., 1917

An account taken solely from the Memphis white daily papers, save that we have added explanatory headings.

THE CRIME.

The brutal crime of the outrage and murder of Antoinette Rappal by Ell Persons, occurred early Monday morning, April 30.

The Negro Ell Persons worked a plot of ground on the Macon roadside, 300 yards from the scene of the murder. He admitted he had watched the little girl ride by morning after morning.—*Herald*, May 22.

THE ARREST.

He was twice arrested on suspicion and twice released by Sheriff Tate. He was first arrested Thursday following his crime, then again Friday.

The day following his second release he was seized by W. H. Wilfong, uncle of the girl, turned over to John Sailors and held at Binghamton.—The *Press*, May 22.

SWORN TESTIMONY OF THE SUPERSTITIONS OF W. H. WILFONG.

This is to certify that G. Hansen, the psychologist at 1120 Jackson avenue, Memphis, Tenn., came to me on Saturday morning, the fifth (5th) day of May, 1917, with Mr. Jacobi, the constable, in search for the murderer of Antoinette Rappel. Mr. Hansen described the scene of the crime, also a little log cabin, where he said the guilty one could be found, and also gave a thorough description of him, also his wife, before he ever saw them, and insisted that we go there, which we did.—Advertisement in *Herald*, June 3.

THIRD DEGREE AND "A LONG SIEGE OF BEATING."

He was turned over to the county jailer Saturday. His freshly washed pants and shoes were found on the premises of his home.

These facts were laid before Sheriff Tate, and then followed the dramatic enactment of third degree tactics to force a confession from the slayer.

After a long siege of beating, the officers tried strategy.

"There's blood on your shoes!" shouted City Detective Hoyle.

The Negro broke down and confessed.—*Press*, May 22.

DETENTION.

On Tuesday morning, May 8, he was rushed to Nashville by Deputy Sheriff M. W. Palmer and Detectives Brunner and Hoyle, landed in the state penitentiary, and then transferred to the Nashville jail for safekeeping. Since then the avengers have been stirring up things, and one night the Sheriff of Davidson County, Joe Wright, had to move him to Springfield on the report that a mob was coming to the capital after him.—*Herald*, May 22.

THE LYNCHERS.

Every preparation, with the exception of the presence of the prisoner, was made yesterday for the trial Friday in the first division, of the criminal court of Ell Persons for the murder of Antoinette Rappal.

While the court was assembling its machinery, men who had come in automobiles stood outside vowing vengeance of mob violence for the crime which has excited a whole people, and with a bitterness born of waiting and disappointment.

Lawyers, each protesting that for one reason or another he was disqualified, were appointed by Judge Puryear to defend the Negro. The date, time of the trial, was fixed for Friday morning at 10 o'clock.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 22.

That the mob, which seems to be under the supreme leadership of one man who is unknown to the forces of the law, is determined to lynch the Negro is evident. It is said that it has established a systematic organization, and the fact that all members can be communicated with in less than 20 minutes' time, tends to bear out this statement. It is even rumored that they have elected a treasurer and assessed members for funds necessary to pay expenses of men who have been sent to Nashville to keep constant watch on the Davidson county jail.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 22.

Practically every passenger train entering Shelby County from the north and east, it is said, was stopped and searched Monday morning by armed mobs bent upon finding Ell Persons.—*Herald*, May 22.

A Nashville telegram says that Deputy Sheriffs R. B. Wilroy and G. E. Thomas took the Negro Ell Persons from the Davidson County jail at 3 o'clock Monday morning to bring him to Memphis.

They put him on a Louisville & Nashville train going south, carrying him into Alabama, thence back up the Frisco toward Holly Springs.—Memphis *Herald*, May 22, A. M.

A special to the *Herald* from Potts Camp, Miss., thirteen miles southeast of Holly Springs, stated that the two deputy sheriffs in charge of Ell Persons seemed to be surprised when the fast Frisco train stopped at a coal chute about a mile from Potts Camp, and about twenty-five men—part of the Shelby avengers—climbed on and took Ell Persons from them. One report is that they were slow to give him up, but finally did so.—Memphis *Morning Herald*, May 22.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMING LYNCHING.

The avengers passed through Capleville just before 3 o'clock this morning with Ell Persons, en route to the Macon road bridge.

He will be burned at the stake by day-

light.—Memphis *Morning Herald*, May 22.

City folk who read in the morning paper that the mob was assembled at the Wolf River bridge, flocked to the scene by the hundreds in automobiles. Before 7 o'clock the crowd was greater than it had been at midnight.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 23.

Prof. E. E. Smith of Central High School asserted he was shocked the morning of the lynching to find fifty boys absent. Later he was informed the boys, with their fathers or relatives, had gone to witness the lynching scene.—*Herald*, May 27.

Scores of parents sent notes to school by their children yesterday asking that they be excused so that they might witness the lynching of Ell Persons, slayer of Antoinette Rappal. This information came to the office of the board of education to-day.

The children were not excused.

County schools were dismissed early on account of examinations and hundreds of the pupils hurried to the scene of the lynching.—Memphis *Press*, May 23.

THE ORGANIZED MOB.

News of the capture was flashed by telephone and telegraph to the surrounding towns and country. Wherever the news was received armed men climbed into automobiles and started toward a rendezvous apparently known to all.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 22.

The mob that burned Ell Person was wonderfully organized. Members were in touch with Nashville and all surrounding counties and towns.

Leaders were designated by number.—Memphis *Press*, May 22 (P. M.).

It is said this is the first time in the record of lynching that the mob lynched in the broad daylight, did not seek to hide their identity or wear masks.—*News Scimitar*, May 22.

"Traffic officers" and "policemen" to maintain "order" at the place selected for the execution of Ell Persons by Judge Lynch were among the details which went to show that the crowd of avengers was thoroughly organized by the "invisible government" which has had this case in charge.—Memphis *News Scimitar*, P. M., May 22.

PREPARATION.

It was like a holiday on the Macon road this morning. Hundreds of men and some women, too, had spent the night at the bridge over which Antoinette Rappal rode on her bicycle just before her murder. But most of the watchers had gone home and started to return early this morning. From every direction they came, many without breakfast. Men and women, some of them with their children, gathered by hundreds.

At 8 o'clock there were 3,000 persons gathered around with end of the bridge and the Macon road in every direction was black with those who came in autos and those who tramped on foot.

For a mile and a half up the road the autos were packed in an endless string by 9 o'clock. Those on foot struggled in and out of the car. Mothers carrying children staggered from exhaustion as the word spread that the posse bringing Person had almost reached the bridge. An old man on crutches hobbled and bemoaned the fate that might keep him from arriving in time.—Memphis *Press*, May 22 (P. M.).

Conspicuous among the mob were several venders of sandwiches and chewing gum. Their sales were enormous.—Memphis *News Scimitar*, P. M., May 22.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Wood arrived in an auto, which halted on the levee in front of the crowd. Almost at the same time another auto, in which the Negro was seated, appeared on the bridge.

The master of ceremonies raised his hands to command silence, and announced that the mother of the murdered girl desired to make a statement. The crowd surged closer to catch her words, which proved to be audible for a distance of about 50 feet.

"I want to thank all my friends who have worked so hard in my behalf," she said. "Let the Negro suffer as my little girl suffered, only 10 times worse."

"We'll burn him," the crowd yelled.

"Yes, burn him on the spot where he killed my little girl," she said.

The crowd yelled at this, but the leader explained that the committee had decided to execute Persons in a cleared space on the opposite side of the levee, where more people could see. Mrs. Wood assented.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 23.

The mob went wild as the Negro, heavily shackled, was lifted from the car and walked into the field where a place had been cleared for his execution.—*Press*, May 23.

THE "CONFESSION."

Then came word that the Negro wanted to make a confession and the crowd surged away from the tree with the rope and back to the road. Around an auto on the west end of the bridge stood dozens of men with rifles and shotguns.

The crowd surged around and fought for a view of the victim. Marshal Sailor of Binghamton pleaded with the crowd to be orderly. Sailor, knowing the determination of the mob, did his best to prevent any disorder and succeeded in doing so.

Sailor stood up in the car and beside him stood the Negro. The murderer was calm, but his eyes rolled white, for the crowd screamed when it saw him.

Leaders tried to get silence, and finally they succeeded.

"Person has a statement to make," shouted Sailor. But the Negro could not speak and the marshal spoke for him.—*Press*, May 22.

THE BURNING.

"Burn him," screamed a woman. "And burn him slow," shouted another one. The crowd cheered.—*Press*, May 22.

On one side was the road, 10 feet above the hollow into which the Negro was dragged and chained to a log. On the other

three sides was a forest, the trees black with the figures of men who had climbed into them for better views.—*Press*, May 22, P. M.

Ten gallons of gasoline was then poured over his clothing and a match applied. While the fire, starting at his feet, crept slowly toward his face a 10-year-old Negro boy was placed on the other end of the log.

"Take a good look, boy," someone told him. "We want you to remember this the longest day you live. This is what happens to niggers who molest white women."

Although he writhed in agony Persons made no outcry. While the flames were at their height several hundred members of the mob crowded about, fighting for bits of his clothing and the rope. Two men cut off his ears and carried them away as souvenirs.—Memphis *News Scimitar*, P. M., May 22.

They fought and screamed and crowded to get a glimpse of him and the mob closed in and struggled around the fire as the flames flared high and the smoke rolled over their heads.

Two of them hacked off his ears as he burned; another tried to cut off a toe, but they stopped him.

They crowded in and crowded out, so that all might see the burning body. And they were still surging around it when the flesh had been burned from the bones and the withered frame of what was once a human being lay crackling in the flames.—Memphis *Press*, P. M., May 22.

Persons went to his death terrified beyond the power of expression. His animal eyes rolled and shifted unceasingly, and he frequently moistened his parched lips, through which speech was scarcely audible, but he did not flinch when led to the funeral pyre nor cry out when the oil flames surged over his body.

His death was almost instantaneous. The Negro drank deep of the first sheet of flame and smoke, and relaxed upon his hellish couch. When the body had been burned sufficient to satisfy the lust of the executioners, one man in the crowd cut out the Negro's heart, two others cut off his ears, while another hacked off his head.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 23.

The flames and smoke shot high in the air, and the frenzied men cheered as their victim writhed in agony and then was stilled in death.

The crowd looked on grimly. Many city women paled through the paint on their cheeks, and not a few others were sickened by the ghastly sight.—*Commercial-Appeal*, May 23.

A woman near me screamed not to use gasoline, "He'll burn too fast; he'll burn too fast," she cried, over and over again, and others took up the shout.—*Press*, May 22, P. M.

SOUVENIRS.

Two men darted in and with knives slashed the Negro's ears from his head. Other men fought the crowd back to keep it from following their example.

The bright flames caused by the gasoline gave way to dense smoke when the flames attacked the moist wood and the body of the victim. Despite the smoke and the sickening smell of the burning flesh the thousands still struggled to get a glimpse. Men held other men on their shoulders. Women helped hold each other up.

The Negro lay in the flames in the center, his arms crossed on his chest. If he spoke, no one ever heard him above the shouts of the crowd. He died quickly, though 15 minutes later excitable persons still shouted that he lived when they saw the charred remains move as does meat in a hot frying pan.—*Press*, May 22.

Three men, presumably members of the mob which lynched Eli Persons, drove up in an automobile shortly before 1 o'clock Tuesday at Rayburn boulevard and Beale avenue and stopped before a crowd of Negroes.

"Take this with our compliments," one of the auto's occupants addressed the group of Negroes, and in their midst fell Persons' head and one of his feet.

The body had been dismembered at the scene of the lynching. Persons' head was taken down from the post near the bridge on which it had been placed shortly after the lynching. The men who brought it to town hurriedly drove off after dropping their grewsome burden.

Persons' head had been shorn of its ears and a portion of its nose. It was taken in charge by county authorities.—Memphis *News Scimitar*, May 22 (P. M.).

Women with children in their arms stampeded with several hundred men in the rush for souvenirs. Bits of Persons' clothing were snatched from his burning body and the huge rope with which he was first secured was cut into shreds.—Memphis *News Scimitar*, P. M., May 22.

AFTER THE BURNING.

"They burned him too quick; they burned him too quick," was the complaint on all sides. The universal sentiment seemed to be that too much gasoline had been used.

When the fire had almost died down and no stretch of the imagination could have pictured the charred mass in the midst as the remains of a human being, men and particularly women still struggled to get near for a glimpse.

Thousands left. They walked and twisted and scrambled in and out among perhaps 3,000 machines that were parked so close that drivers could not move them in some cases for hours.

And all the way to Memphis those who were leaving passed the crowds which were just coming.

These bemoaned the fact that they were too late, but seized on every little cloud of smoke they saw as an indication that the fire was still burning, that some portion of the spectacle might still be left for them. —*Press*, May 22.

"A Negro automobile driver named Burt Ingram, close to the pyre, unbalanced by the excitement, caught up an American flag, and, waving it above his head, shouted:

"We're all through here, boys. Let's join the Germans."

"He tore the flag to shreds and was immediately grabbed by a crowd of white men who attempted to rush him to the dying blaze, where Persons' skeleton still hung. Five policemen rescued him. He will be turned over to the Federal authorities."—Memphis *Herald*, quoting St. Louis *Times*, May 24.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

Gov. T. C. Rye—Were you not fully and duly informed of all the facts in the Ell Persons outrage and horrible murder of little Antoinette Rappel?

Is it not a fact that you were asked to send soldiers to Memphis to protect Ell Persons so he could get a fair trial?

Did not Attorney-General Hunter Wilson ask you for two companies of soldiers in the trial?

Did not the two judges of the criminal courts, David B. Puryear and T. W. Harsh, fully represent to you the state of high feeling here, the mob prospect, and ask you for soldiers to protect?

Did not Mayor Ashcroft do practically the same?

In all these terribly menacing conditions, with these requests, these facts, the volume of newspaper publications, too, why did you not act to save Memphis and Shelby County from what happened and what the law officials told you was prospective?—*Herald*, May 27.

Everybody knows that Memphis was terrorized and intimidated by the avengers for days and nights preceding the final apprehension of Ell Persons in another state, and his return here to be burned at the stake.

The law was as powerless as if it had not existed. Not a law officer went to the front in the face of the situation to check it—not one.—*Daily Herald*, May 25.

A request for troops to protect Ell Person, Negro ax fiend, from a mob which had seized him at Potts Camp, was wired last night to Gov. Bilbo by the sheriff of Marshall County.

Gov. Bilbo wired the sheriff to organize a citizens' posse, as the state troops were in the Federal service, and not under his control.—Memphis *Press*, May 22, P. M.

AFTER THOUGHT.

"We, clergymen of the City of Memphis, met in solemn assembly, do hereby resolve that we, as clergymen and citizens, confess our dereliction of duty in not having warned an inflamed public opinion against mob violence, when it was apparent to every reader of newspapers that preparations had been made for lynching the brute who had committed an unspeakable crime."—*Press*, May 24.

We burned a Negro at the stake yesterday.

Let us underscore the word "*WE*."

So if we are proud of it, let us be proud of it together.

If we are ashamed of it, let us be ashamed of it together.

Let's not be cowardly enough to put it off onto someone else, claiming that we were at home attending to business.

It would be as senseless to put all the blame on the man who made the brimstone for the match that ignited the funeral pyre as it would to put it all upon the men who participated in the lynching itself.

Public opinion burned Ell Person—the stake yesterday.

Public opinion burned Ell Person—the minister of the gospel, the lawyer, the doctor, the newspaper editor, the man who talks to others on the street corner or the street car—he shared in it, that is he did unless he protested and there were few protests. The majority approved. The minority kept silent, and silence gives consent.

And so, to-day, when the reaction has come and we shudder at the story of the man who cut out the heart of the half-roasted fiend, of the men who severed his head and sped to town to throw it into the street, let us stop and see what part we played in it.

And if we find that we don't approve of it then let's start creating a public opinion that will uphold the majesty of the law.

Let us resolve that we will put into office only men who realize the responsibility they are assuming.

Let us resolve that when we are called upon to sit on a jury we won't shirk our duty and let chronic jurors bring in a verdict that causes the public to have only contempt for the law.

Many a lynching has been bred in the courthouse.

Let's realize that as citizens who may want society's protection we are members of that society and must make it strong.

It cannot be weak for others and strong for us.

It will be as strong or as weak as WE make it.

Editorial in the Memphis *Press*, May 23.

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1885	78	1902	86
1886	71	1903	86
1887	80	1904	83
1888	95	1905	61
1889	95	1906	64
1890	90	1907	60
1891	121	1908	93
1892	155	1909	73
1893	154	1910	65
1894	134	1911	63
1895	112	1912	63
1896	80	1913	79
1897	122	1914	69
1898	102	1915	80
1899	84	1916	55
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